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VOL. XIX NO. 61— BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

DELHI AGREEMENT "NEITHER A VICTORY OR SURRENDER"

All British Parties United Regarding India.

BALDWIN EXPLAINS AWAY TORY BACK-SLIDING

NEXT R. T. CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In India debate in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Baldwin said that the Party co-operation in this country regarding India was unbroken.

Mr. Benn said that Mr. Baldwin's words would be read with relief and delight by all sections in India. None would be more encouraged than the Viceroy.

MR. BALDWIN.

The House of Commons agreed to vote on account. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, winding up the debate, said that an invitation had already gone to the Viceroy to endeavour to assist an early meeting in London of the Federal Structure Committee, and there were hopes that Mahatma Gandhi would be present at it.

Mr. Baldwin depreceated very strongly the use of words "Victory or surrender" as regards Irwin-Gandhi conversations. "I have been told that I have surrendered to Mr. Churchill (Laughter). There has been no surrender and there has been no victory, but there has been victory of commonsense". Mr. Baldwin concluded by paying tribute to Lord Irwin saying that such conclusion as had been reached could have been reached by no other Englishman.

NEW CONCEPTION OF EMPIRE.

It is particularly essential for us in our Party to remember, as some of us perhaps in this country are apt to forget that the Empire, if it is anything, is a living organism, that the Empire to-day is not the Empire of the first Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Nobody, however farseeing, can see to-day what may be the position of the Empire fifty years hence. It is no dead matter. It is organic and alive in constant process of evolution, a process which is being speeded up every day. Few could foresee even few years ago to what point that evolution would have brought the relation of the great Dominions with the mother country. It cannot be supposed that in this world of evolution, India alone is static. We have given and impregnated India ourselves with western ideas, and for good or ill, we are reaping the fruits of our own work. Indeed, the Declaration itself gives lie to the idea, that the East at any rate must be static, however far, however fast, West may move.

CONFERENCE A SETTLED FACT.

"After these few preliminary words, I am not going to stress the events that led up to the Conference. I will take the Conference as an accepted fact and make one thing perfectly plain, which has always been plain, and on which there could have existed no doubt in any mind at all, if it were not that in many parts of the country we are still suffering from a very common afterwar effect of nerves and hysteria, a very dangerous combination. (Laughter).

"The Conservative Party stands exactly where it stood on January 26, when the statement was made on its behalf by Viscount Peel which I have not yet heard challenged.

"That is quite clear, I will only add this, that despite what you may have read or heard, the Party co-operation which existed since the setting up of the Simon Commission is not broken, and remains exactly where it is. (Cheers.)

"I owe to the House to make a few observations on certain events which have transpired—as the press would say—in the last 48 hours. There has been much excitement about nothing.

MATTER OF PROCEDURE.

"What is the position? It was perfectly obvious that after the conclusion of the Conference, the Government—and this will apply to whatever Government may have been in power—would themselves have to say what next step they should take to go on with the work which had been begun in the Conference. It is in effect a simple matter of procedure. It is not really a simple matter, because the whole matter teems with difficulty which none know better than the Government. I have no doubt that they have considered diverse courses of action at the present time and no course can be put forward without good arguments being found for taking that course and equally good argument can be found for rejecting that course. It is perfectly obvious that after the conclusion of the Conference there was a problem before us.

"Government put forward one suggestion for our consideration and I believe they did it for consideration of the Liberals—a consideration that involved sending Delegates to India. I have always had a definite view on that subject and the view I took was the view of such colleagues as I consulted and the unanimous view of the four Delegates who represented our Party at the Conference in London.

"It was not a question of party co-operation being at an end. It was a legitimate question of difference of opinion on procedure on a particular point at a particular moment. I and my friends took the view that at this juncture it was the business of the Government of the day to take the matter in hand and, in the words of Sir Samuel Hoare, that the picture should become more filled in.

ASSURANCE TO GOVERNMENT.

"There are obvious difficulties if a complete Party Delegation were to re-open discussions at the moment. I want in the way nothing that may cause any difficulties either here or in India and make the path of the men here or in India more difficult—they must be from the necessity of the case. I told Government and I shall tell the House that while we take that view on this particular question at this particular moment, I intimated to Government that we were willing always to be consulted if Government thought it desirable, and the answer we gave on this point in no way prejudiced our fair and free consideration at any future time of the question of conferring with the Delegates and we should judge each case on its merits as and when occasion arises. I make no secret of it."

"But I hope and believe that what has been said since in the course of this debate may not only alleviate but remove these fears.

"We shall hear from Mr Benn presently what steps Government are proposing to take and how they hope to proceed. If I may use the phrase again of filling in the picture, I would here express the confident hope that Government will not effect any major changes in the existing constitution while those questions which were discussed at the Conference are still in the process of negotiation and we hope—of settlement.

NO VICTORY OR SURRENDER.

"I would say a word or two here on the conversations between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi. It has been brought to my attention that the result o these conversations were announced in two popular papers by one as a surrender to Gandhiji and by other as surrender to the Viceroy. Both these statements cannot be true. I deprecate in the strongest way possible the use of such words as "Victory" and Surrender". I have been told that I have surrendered to Mr. Churchill. (Laughter). There has been no surrender. There has been no victory, but there has been what I regard as the victory of commonsense—a victory rare enought in India and rare enough at home."

"Such a conclusion as has been reached I believe could have been reached in the circumstances by no other Englishman than Lord Irwin. It is a great tribute to his character—character which has given him prestige in India that nothing could have given him. We cannot judge the ultimate effects yet of these conversations. Extremism in India or at home dies hard and slowly. (Laughter). But we may say that, whatever happens, and even though we may, later, be disappointed at finding the results not equal to our expectations, yet it has definitely enlarged the area of good-will and co-operation and it is the one thing wanted to-day more than anything.

KEEP INDIA ABOVE PARTIES.

I have long realised that this question of constitutional Government of India is by far the most important Imperial question, by far the greatest and the most difficult not only that we have to face to-day but that we have ever had to face. It is for that reason that during the last nine months, I have abstained even from good works in the hope and attempt to bring the maximum amount of unity into our party on this subject and keep India out of party politics." (Loud cheers).

The difficulty, for obvious rea-

(Continued on page 9)

COMMONS SATISFIED WITH BALDWIN

—:o:—

Diehards Checked For A Time? ...

OR IS IT A SWANSONG?

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Members of the House of Commons of all parties agree that Mr. Baldwin's spirited speech is the outstanding feature of India debate and one of most notable in his political career.

It is expected that it will have an important effect in India of removing misunderstandings caused in India by the Committee's bald announcement cabled on 10th March.

His re-assertion of responsible Conservative objective with regard to Indian constitutional changes is eulogised in all sections of the press, except in Rothermere and Beaverbrook organs which renew their vitriolic onslaughts on Baldwin.

It is generally considered that Mr. Baldwin has at least temporarily asserted his position by his challenging declaration, but in some quarters, both friendly and unfriendly, the question is asked if it was his swan song.—Reuter.

"GENERAL" AVARI ON HUNGER-STRIKE

—:o:—

Protest Against Removal To Mental Hospital

45 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 13.

It is not true that "General" Avari, the originator of Satyagraha in Nagpur removed to jail from mental Hospital. He is yet in the Mental Hospital and has started hunger-strike as a protest for his removal to the Mental Hospital from the Central Jail, Nagpur. Today is the 45th day of his hunger-strike. He has lost 20 pounds and is in a bad state of health.

Lord & Lady Irwin At Jaipur

JAIPUR, Mar. 13.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Jaipur at 8-30 a.m. to-day and were received at the railway station by His Highness the Maharaja, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the principal Sardars and officials of the State. The visit is in connection with the formal investiture of His Highness the Maharaja with full ruling powers at a darbar to-morrow.

After presentations and inspection of the guard of honour of the State troops by the Viceroy, they motored to the Residency, the Maharaja accompanying the Viceroy.—A. P.

"REDS" PLAN TO BREAK UP MEETING IN HAMBURG FAILS

—:o:—

Police Swoop Down And Arrest 1500

8 PERSONS INJURED IN THE CLASH

LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Communists' plan to torpedo monster meeting of Nazis at Hamburg was frustrated by the police swooping down on them and arresting 500 persons. Communists entered by means of forged tickets. The police got wind of it and a large force descended as the meeting was about to commence and marched out 1,500 of 5,000 present. Three hundred were subsequently released. Simultaneously there was a severe scuffle between the Nazis and the Communists in Berlin. Eighty-two Nazis were arrested. Eight people were injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Canberra.—House of Representatives by 38 votes to 33 rejected Opposition motion of no confidence. Supporters of Lang saved Government.—Reuter.

VERNOR HARTSHORN DROPS DOWN DEAD

—:o:—

Lord Privy Seal Of Labour Cabinet

LONDON, March 13.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Lord Privy Seal, dropped dead at his home in Maesteg, Wales, to-day.—Reuter.

(Vernon Hartshorn whose death at the age of 58 is announced by Reuter entered Parliament as a Labour member for Ogmore division of Glamorganshire, in 1918. Mr. Hartshorn was president of the Miners' Federation and was member of various committees. He came to India as a member of the All-White Simon Commission. He succeeded Mr. J. H. Thomas as Lord Privy Seal).

INDIA'S NEW UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

LONDON, March 13.

Henry Snell has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India and granted barony.—Reuter.

Henry Snell who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India is a well-known figure in Labour circles and was formerly a member of N. A. C. and I. L. P. He has published many pamphlets and articles. He is a member of the Fabrian Society and was a lecturer in Hutchinspn Trust Lectures on co-op. Societies.

INDIAN PARTIES MUST PRESENT UNITED FRONT

—:o:—

Mr. Jinnah On Next Stage Of R. T. Conference

"WE HAVE TO CONVERT PARLIAMENT TO OUR VIEW"

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in an interview said, "The decision of the Government to come to the resumption of discussions in London in the best interests of India having regard to their difficulties. So long as we want Parliament to enact a constitution for India it obvious that we have to convert Parliament to our view which is universally held in India. We want Self-Government with adequate safeguards for Mussalmans and other minorities in the constitution. It is no use our preaching in India to converts but to convert opinion here. One supreme task without which Self-Government would remain a dream that we have to perform, and perform successfully, is bringing about Hindu-Muslim settlement.

I am glad to note from newspaper reports that Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders are going to tackle the question now seriously and earnestly. If that is once accomplished in the next discussion which now is contemplated to take place in London we shall be able to put united Indian front just as the British parties are maintaining united front on all parties in England. There are extremists and will be amongst both British and Indians but will cancel eath other and there is hope that reason and commonsense will prevail ultimately.

Hoshangabad.—Thirty political prisoners including Lala Arjunsingh Harpd Chatarvedi Balkishen Patel of Pattan and others were released frim Hoshangabad jail a week after the agreement.

Gandhiji's Triumphant March Through Villages

HIS INTERVIEWS & MEETINGS

Villagers' Great Sacrifice

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD, March 13.

Mahatmaji started last night at about 7-30 from Ras for Sunav. The whole journey seemed risky owing to bad roads with heaps of dust and crooked roads. Before his arrival about five thousand people had assembled to hear Mahatmaji on the open ground where he and the Sardar made short speeches, asking the peasants to remain firm in their vows.

They asked all communities residing there to unite and forget the past.

Gandhiji left Sunav early this morning for Bochasan.

Last night, before he retired a small deputation from different surrounding villages visited him and pressed his to visit their villages. Gandhiji had, consequently, to change his route a little. He passed through four villages of Baroda Territory, namely Petlad, Dharmaj, Bhadran and Virsad.

VILLAGERS' ROUSING RECEPTION

At all these places he was given a rousing reception. At Virsad he stopped for a couple of minutes and received a purse. One Sjt. Chaturbhai Amin told the Mahatma that he had given all his property worth about Rs. 20,000 to him for making use of it as he may deem proper. Gandhiji then came to Bochasan. It is here that the Ashram inmates both males and females are working for the amelioration of the villagers. Gandhiji said he felt as if he were in his own Ashram.

He asked the villagers to be brave and prepare themselves for more sufferings. Gandhiji was disappointed at the volunteers not using Khadar, on which lay the foundation of Swaraj. He then motored to Anklav, where he halted for four hours he did not address a meeting, as he was rather exhausted on account of the long journey.

The Sardar addressing the meetink asked all peasants to unite and to be ready for future. He said none except peasants should rule in India, where they are 25 crores in number. Mahatmaji attended the meeting and started for the villages in Anand Taluka. He visited three villages, before he arrived at Anand, from where he started for Nadiad.

Thus the Mahatmaji visited about 12 and passed through 30 villages and within 36 hours he arrived at Nadiad this evening.

SARDAR SEES SWARAJ

WHAT GANDHIJI HAS DONE WAS FOR THEIR GOOD

BORSAD, March 13.

"The educated might doubt, but farmers had implicit faith that what Gandhiji had done was to their good" declared Mr. Vallabbhai Patel addressing a public meeting at Anklav this noon.

The speaker added he had fully co-operated in bringing about the settlement which was not final. For the first time British Government was prepared to negotiate with the people of India. He saw Swaraj in it. Whatever the framework of the constitution that might be given the farmers should be strong enough to assert their will.

BE READY

Mr. Patel believed in farmers' Government for India. He then exhorted the people to be ready for the next fight it it had to be fought.

Mr. Gandhi who arrived later, as he was resting owing to fatigue did not make any speech, but presented a gold medal to a local Congress worker.

HOW GANDHIJI SPENTS NIGHT

Gandhiji spent last night in one of the temporary huts erected by peasants of the village of Sunav in Gaekwad State Territory. It will be remembered that the peasants in pursuance of no-tax campaign evacuated their villages, migrated to Baroda State and stayed in temporary huts, with their cattle and all other belongings.

Early in the morning Gandhiji motored to Bochasan and addressed a meeting. From there he proceeded to Ankleswar passing through several huts of emigrant villagers who have not paid land revenue.—A. P.

ARABS TO FOLLOW GANDHI POLICY

Boycott Of Jews Advocated

LONDON, March 13.

Jerusalem.—The Arab Executive has issued proclamation calling upon the Arabs to boycott the Jews without "noise or threats". It urges merchants not to exploit boycott for private gain and calls upon leaders to follow the example of Gandhi and discard foreign cloth, thus showing a true spirit of nationalism which the people will follow.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI

Corporation To Discuss On Monday

The Corporation will discuss the following motion for giving an address to the Mahatma, for which a special meeting has been called on Monday:—

"That the Corporation do vote a Civic Address to Mahatma Gandhi as a mark of appreciation for the great services rendered by him to the cause of the Country.

That a Committee to be named at meeting be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a small grant for the illumination of the Address and other incidental charges, it being understood that the Address will be embossed on hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

That the Committee be authorized to submit their report at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation."

GANDHIJIS' PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY.

What He Will Do Here

Mahatma Gandhi is due to arrive in Bombay on Monday, March 16 from his Gujerat tour. As provisionally arranged Gandhiji will stay in Bombay for three days leaving again for Ahmedabad on the night of Wednesday, March 18. An elaborate programme has been drawn out by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee according to which Mahatmaji is to address not only Congress workers, volunteers and Desh Sevikas, but also the local mill-owners and cloth merchants on the subject of the boycott of foreign cloth.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

On the day of his arrival in Bombay, namely, on Monday, Gandhiji observes his usual Silence Day. It is anticipated in Congress circles that his talks with the local mill-owners and cloth merchants would help to arrive at a solution regarding the disposal of large stocks of foreign cloth now lying idle in Bombay.

JAWAHAR AND SUBASH.

It is also learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President and Sjt. Subash Bose have accepted the invitation of the local Congress Committee to come to Bombay and their arrival is expected also in the course of the next week. Dr. Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress is also expected to be in Bombay.

The following is the provisional programme drawn out by the B. P. C. C. in connection with Mahatmaji's visit:—

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

5 a.m.: Private arrival at the Bombay Central. 8 p.m.: Public meeting in the labour area.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

7 to 8 a.m.: Informal talk with Congress volunteers. 8 to 9 a.m.: Talk with Desh Sevikas. 1 to 2 p.m.: Private conferences with various associations. 2 to 4 p.m.: Conference with mill-owners and cloth merchants. 6 p.m.: Citizens meeting at Azad Maidan. 8 to 9 p.m.: Informal talks with Congress workers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

7 to 10-30 a.m.: Meeting and informal talk with Congress workers at Vile Parle.

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NOTICE
—:o:—

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for the Post of the Chief Inspector, Market Department, up to the 25th March, 1931. The applicants should be young graduate with sound physique and a good knowledge of official correspondence and accounts. The post carries a time-scale salary of Rs. 250-10-300 plus Rs. 30 Conveyance Allowance, if a motor cycle is maintained; otherwise it will be Rs. 20 p. m. Selected candidate will be required to join duty on 1st May, 1931, and will be on probation for a period of six months. He will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund.

No Travelling Allowance will be granted to any person who may be called for interview.

C. M. FLANDERS, V. S.,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 13th March, 1931.
2678.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company, will be CLOSED from the 23rd March, 1931, to the 2nd April, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December 1930, payable on the 23rd April, 1931, to Ordinary Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 23rd day of March, 1931

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th March, 1931.
2675

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST MUNSIFF, BANGALORE

—:o:—
O. S. No. 463 of 29-30.
—:o:—

MUNIVEERAPPA .... Plaintiff
Versus
(1) VEERABHADRAPPA, (2) ERABHADRAPPA, son of Kallanna, Carpenter, Barrack Master's Office, Kolaba, Bombay 5 ..... Defendants.

To
The Second Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit for partition of house and vacant land in Mallikarjunappa's Lane, Bangalore City, has been posted to 20-5-1931 for final hearing. If you fail to appear in Court that day, the suit will be heard ex-parte.

(Sd.) H. SRINIVASAMURTHI,
Advocate for Plaintiff.

Bangalore City,
Dated 10th March, 1931.
2674.

NOTICE

To,
THE CREDITORS of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will be held at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, next the 22nd day of March. 1931. at the Pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay to acquaint the Creditors with the present situation of the Trust of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and to take directions from the Creditors regarding future administration thereof.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1931.

MALVI, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
2676

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Furniture such as Jacobean Drawing-room Suite and Dining-room chairs, Cupboards, Writing Tables, Bedsteads, Wash-hand-stand, Teapoys, Low-chairs, Ice-boxes, Perambulator, Baby Motor-car, old Chinaware, Singer Sewing Machine, Etc., Etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 15th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) of specially designed very handsome Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furnitures, Chesterfield and Drawing Room suit, Carpets, Gramophone, Wolseley Motor car in good running order, etc., at Umrigar Mansion, opposite Petit Sanatorium, Cumballa Hill. Property of Mr. H. D. Rowl and others.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 15th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) of very rich household furniture, very valuable Silver mounted Hookha on stand etc., at Lamington Road, Cirrus Avenue, Bhoto Mansion, opposite Imperial Ice Factory. 2nd floor. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

Amusements

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
A German Super Picture with Gorgeous settings and Locations!
"THE TREASURE OF ATLANTIS"
Featuring
LILIAN HEAD
Good story with essential variety of entertaining elements. Maintains good suspense and well sustained interest all the way through!
Also 2 reels comedy.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' GRAND COMIC PICTURE
"BATTALLION OF BLUNDERS"
OR
RAO-SAHEB
Directed by: HOMI MASTER.
Featuring Mr. PAWAR and MALVANKER.
Every reel will make you laugh. Just come and try to remain sober-minded and we challenge you will fail
DAILY (4) Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS at 3 P. M.
Coming Next Saturday: NAVJEEWAN FILM CO.'S Super Picture: "VAN-DEVI."

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
SURYA FILM CO.'S
THUNDERING PRODUCTION
"Fighting Chevalier"
Featuring: MASTER BAKRE and Miss JENA.
Thrilling situation throughout the whole picture.
Also
STAGE DANCES by: Miss AMINA.
Time and Rates as Usual.
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CINEMA
Girgaum Tram Road.

Amusements

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TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M Phone 41561
MAT: THURS. AT 4,
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
LESLIE HENSON
WITH
HEATHER THATCHER
IN
"A WARM CORNER"
10,000 FEET OF FILM WITH A LAUGH IN EVERY FOOT

LESLIE HENSON.

HEATHER THATCHER.

Read What the Papers Say:

NEWS OF THE WORLD.
There is little doubt that the public will acclaim it as one of the funniest of screen farces.

EVENING NEWS (LONDON).
I recommend this picture to every exhibitor, who wants to put his audience in the heartiest humour.

DAILY MIRROR.
It is one of the funniest films I have seen. Henson being a veritable mirth-quake.

LESLIE HENSON
Has An India-Rubber-Face—See His Seven Dials In
"A WARM CORNER"
THE FUNNIEST 100 p. c TALKING PICTURE EVER SCREENED
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE
AND
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
TO-DAY 14th at 8-30 P.M.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha
SUNDAY 15th at 3 P.M.
SHREE

ALREADY COMMENCED
WHEN LIONS ROAR
The very stones of the Earth shake, and when HE-MEN fight, the battlefield is thundered. If you want to experience such thrills then you MUST SEE:
"LION HEARTED"
SAROJ FILM CO'S MEMORABLE PRODUCTION
Featuring:
Miss MUMTAZ,
Mr. MADHAV KALE and
Mr. PRABHASHANKER.
He comes like a Whirlwind.
He dashes against danger like a Dare-Devil.
A man of Nine-Lives—
SEE ALL THIS
On the Screen.
WEST END CINEMA

ARE YOU UNEASY?
ARE YOU WORRIED?
ARE YOU IN TROUBLE?
Are your troubles resulting from enmity debts. Business deals. Love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of
MAHMOUD BEY
the Egyptian Spiritualist now in Bombay at
MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered five rupees.
Your questions are answered in your own paper by automatic writing.

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Swadeshi Bazar
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Will be opened from 20TH MARCH.
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TEN DAYS

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1st Class Rs. 250/-
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PER PERSON INCLUDES

Rail accommodation, Excellent Catering, Conveyances & Guides for sightseeing and all gratuities at places of visit.

28th March to 6th April 1931

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Tour Organisers, BOMBAY.

New Tooth Paste
USE
Antiseptic Shaving Stick
To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth
For profuse, creamy lather and smooth shave
AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.
MANUFACTURED BY
The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO, LTD
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GREAT EASTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

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For further particulars apply:—

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Branch Manager,
50-52, Churchgate Street. BOMBAY

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INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

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Managed by Indians For the Benefit of Indians. Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns

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HEAD OFFICE: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

THE BRITISH LABOUR PUZZLE.

:0:

AN AMERICAN ANALYSIS

The "Nation" New York writes:—

The British public, it is reported, is much at sea regarding the probable future of the MacDonald Government. There may well be confusion and apprehension, for the recent alternation of successes and rebuffs is rather bewildering. When Parliament reconvened on January 20, confident predictions were heard that Stanley Baldwin's New Year's wish fr a speedy downfall of the Labour Government would be realized in about three weeks, in which case there would probably be a new election, but the hope was dashed on the opening day by Mr. Baldwin's bland remark that "there is no prospect of a general election now". Within twenty-four hours the combined opposition, in an exceptionally large attendance of the Commons, rolled up a majority of thirty-three against the Government on an amendment to the education bill, but Mr. MacDonald declined to see in the amendment any question of principle—the amendment postponed the operation of the bill until satisfactory grants for the support of sectarian schools were assured—and business as usual was resumed.

On January 26, five days after this rebuff in the House, Mr. Baldwin for the Conservatives and Sir John Simon for the Liberals lauded the work of the India Round Table Conference, Mr. Baldwin going so far as to pledge the Conservatives to the enactment of a law giving India a constitution in case his party should return to power. The only important dissent was voiced by Winston Churchill, who presently followed his attack by resigning from the Conservative "shadow Cabinet," thereby setting the tongues wagging over the possibility of a Conservative split. Before many hours had passed Sir John Simon was launching a broadside attack on the trades-disputes bill, only to see the bill pass on second reading by a vote of 277 to 250, and then sent to committee of the whole by a comfortable and comforting government majority of sixty-seven.

DEPENDENCE ON LIBERALS.

With the India programme meeting the approval of a heavy majority of members of the two other parties, and with the trades-disputes bill speeded on its way, political prophecy affects to see Mr. MacDonald's position secure until April, when the budget will be submitted. The outlook for plain sailing, however, is anything but clear. Mr. MacDonald is still, as he has been all along, dependent upon the active support or benevolent neutrality of the Liberal minority. In the division on the trades-disputes bill, on January 28, all but nine of the Liberals present abstained from voting, while eight of the nine voted against the bill and one stood with the Government. Lloyd George's tactics are obvious. He is not going to help the Labour Government reinstate strike privileges, nor contribute to any prestige that may follow the passage of an education bill raising from fourteen years to fifteen the age at which British children may leave school. The only part of the Labour programme that offers him any advantage is the electoral-reform bill, a measure providing for a form of proportional representation under which, it is believed, the Liberal representation in the Commons would be materially increased. As long as there is a chance of gaining that advantage, the Liberals are not likely to join the Conservatives in throwing Labour over-board.

DISSENSIONS.

Mr. MacDonald, accordingly, must steer his course with an eye on the Liberals. Between Conservatives and Labour there is, of course, an impassable gulf. Within the Labour Party, however there is dissension. The Independent Labour following, perennially rebellious, grows increasingly restive over the slow approach of socialism, and Sir Oswald Mosley and his supporters would like to experiment with a super-Cabinet whose powers would be essentially those of a dictatorship. For this latter solution of the nation's difficulties, if the conclusions of C. E. M. Joad in a remarkable article in a recent issue of the Political Quarterly are to be accepted, there is significant favour among the younger British voters.

Mr. MacDonald probably feels the usual pride of high office, and accordingly seems disposed to ape other politicians in fighting to the last ditch to keep his place and refusing to resign as long as there is any chance of holding on. He may be expected to capitalize for political purposes the work of the Round Table Conference, especially now that his enemies have bestowed benedictions upon it, and to insist that the London Naval Conference achieved important results. The addition of a year to the period of required school attendance has already been pointed to as a relief of unemployment notwithstanding the added burden to the Treasury, and proportional representation can be defended as better than the present system. The failure of the Imperial Conference is embarrassing, but Mr. MacDonald is enough of a free-trader to make it appear that he preferred to let the conference fail rather than sacrifice an economic policy which the Liberals, as it happens, also approve. Even the wrath of the Labour dissenters can be made to praise him, for the radicals of the North may usually be counted upon to be raucous in urging their dissent.

The difficulties of the Labour Government are much the same as those which beset most governments at the present time—an inability to find sensible remedies for economic distresses which are not merely national but world-wide, and hesitation or compromise in crucial domestic matters. The vast unemployment in Great Britain is not to be laid at Labour's door, but the dole at best is only a palliative and its crushing financial burden points toward disaster. A great strike of cotton weavers and coal miners is nothing that a Labour Government could have desired, but the "rationalization" of industry which the Government would like to bring about means the closing of unprofitable mines more labour-saving machinery in factories, and more goods at lower cost for world markets already overstocked. It is hard to see in the past eighteen months or so of British Labour policy any wisdom in meeting the economic crisis that merits greater praise than can be given to governments that do not bear the Labour name. Until the problem is approached with more fundamental intelligence and courage than Mr. MacDonald has shown, there seems little reason to think that his Government may not continue indefinitely from mere lack of a better. There is equally little reason to think that it may not be turned out at any time.

BEWARE OF "KHADI CROOKS.'

A Warning To The Public.

V. J. Jerajani, writes in "Khadi Patrika":—

Andhra is a famous Khadi centre noted for its fine, superfine and extrafine Khadi varieties. About two years ago, to further facilitate Khadi production and to extend its operations in rural areas, the All-India Spinners' Association certified some private mercantile houses as 'bona fide' manufactures and producers of pure handspun and handwoven Khadi, keeping at the same time a vigilant eye on their activities. Before long, however, these private certificated concerns came to be suspected of adulteration in their manufactures, and the A. I. S. A. to keep up the purity of Khadi had to cancel their certificates and declare them as spurious Khadi mongers. Still some how or other, most of these concerns on the strength of their past association with the A. I. S. A. as also tarough their crooked business tactics seem to be briskly plying on their adulterated trade to the great detriment and loss to honest Khadi business in that province. One of the many devices they resort to is that of inserting a small printed chit into their goods made fine from foreign or indigenous mill yarn, proclaiming them as pure handspun and handwoven products. These so-called impure Khadi goods not only come to Bombay but invade even the foreign markets where also they are passed off as genuine Khadi. In these circumstances to shield the public against the malpractices of such impostors, we deem it our duty to proclaim in the name of the A. I. S. A. that real genuine i.e., handspun and handwoven Khadi can be had only at the sale—depots and Bhandars certified by the A. I. S. A. and conducted under its auspices as pure Khadi dealing houses. When these houses can always be relied upon to supply the public with the best, choicest, finest and purest patterns from fine Andhra areas why the public allows itself to be fooled by random hawkers and humbugs passes our comprehension. The certified Bhandars import and stock their Khadi wares from centres all over India conducted under the direct surveillance of the A. I. S. A. experts.

APOCRYPHAL KOKATI.

Bihar 'Kokati' is famous for its natural yellow tinge and fine texture. And as this cloth is generally of a fine super quality, ordinary Khadi users find it rather costly and expensive. To ensure its purity the A. I. S. A. Branch of Binar affixes its stamp on every ready web of pure fine 'kokati' that goes out through its agency. However, despite all this strictness and precaution, even this line is not exempt from the inroads of business pests. For some time past, a merchant from Bihar deals in apocryphal Kokati manufactured from ordinary yarn dyed yellow. Not satisfied with this he even goes to the length of imprinting on his sham imitation wares a fraudulent stamp of the A. I. S. A. thus rendering it easier for him to pass off his spurious goods as genuine.

A BENGAL FRAUD.

This and other instances of the type can be multiplied, but I would complete this general indictment with only one more specific mention. A Bengali merchant of Bombay who is a stockist of foreign yarn goods affixes on 'dhotis,' 'saris', and other foreign goods of his depot a similar fraudulent A. I. S. A. rubber stamp and proclaims them as hailing from "A. I. S. A." thus swindling the simple Khadi-mad public in the name of the A. I. S. A. with whom he has no connection whatsoever, and the stamp that he uses is a most glaring piece of fraud.

THE FORUM OF CONSCIENCE.

We are more than once tempted to draw such spoonfers and swindlers of Khadi trade into courts of law and make an example of them so as to effectively check any prospective followers in their wake. But our rigid pledge of non-co-operation with the present Government precludes us from resorting to such a course. And it is our painful consciousness engendered by a series of unpleasant experiences that the more we are restrained in this behalf the greater is the success these people have in their nefarious ways. In the circumstances we must leave them to the discretion of the public who if they want genuine handspun and handwoven raiment must needs avoid them and approach the certificate Khadi Bhandars whose list we give below, and in the alternative to the forum of their individual consciences—if any they have—and the bar of public opinion. It is indeed a very sad reflection that when to-day the whole country is passing through a process of self-purification these commercial crooks and others of their kidney are indulging in a reckless game of bamboozling the public and stabbing the nation in the back. May God lead them aright!

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

In view of such mushroom growth of crooks in the Khadi field, it is necessary to repeatedly warn the public against falling a prey to them. The following are the certificated Khadi depots of Bombay, where people can always rely upon getting standard quality at reasonable rates:

1 Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalkadev Road;
2 Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works, Girgaon;
3 Shuddha Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market;
4 Shuddha Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 1, Kalkadevi;
5 Surji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazaar, Mandvi;
6 Jhaveri Bazaar Shudda Khadi Bhandar;
7 Khadi Bhandar, Dadar;
8 The A. I. S. A, Khadi Bhandar, Girgaon.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

:0:

"TO SERVE AS MODEL FOR A MIGHTY WORLD AND BE THE FAIR BEGINNING OF A TIME."

(BY KATE HALLIDAY.)

This motto on a calendar for this day of grace, March the 5th, 1931!!

Is India going to arise and be a model to the world!

In her swiftly advancing freedom she has an opportunity that no other nation at present possesses. She has demonstrated the potency of a bloodless warfare. This same energy may now be turned to reconstructive activities.

What does India want? Is her ideal going to be that expressed in "Locksley Hall"?

"The war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled
In the Parliament of man the Federation of the world."

She can make this come true if she will.

1. Swift demobilisation of the Army, after teaching a trade or a profession to each soldier.
2. Free education for all: also adult schools, compulsory for all.
3. No taxation derivable from liquor, tobacco, opium or other drugs.
4. No State control of liquor. No prohibition. Peaceful persuasion allowed.
5. Transmogrification of the Police system.
6. Training of all youths under a suitable system which shall give them something comparable to military training and thus fit them for citizenship and social service.
7. A Poll Tax and graded Income Tax. All Taxes on the necessaries of life abolished.
8. No exports of food-stuffs while the people remain unfed.
9. Irrigation and electrification of the whole Continent where practicable.

One of Polson's famous gifts

Powerful two cell EVEREADY Flashlight free for 30 PRESENT TICKETS

Send for complete list of Presents

Always useful, strong, reliable; throws penetrating beam of light 300 ft. Refill cells obtainable all dealers. Yours for 30 Present Tickets from 1 lb. and 5 lb. tins of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, or Polson's French or Royal Blend Pure Coffee, & in 7 lb. tins Polson's Kiln Dried Flour.

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Two famous qualities
French & Royal Blend Pure

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is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others
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"The Challenge Suit"
We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

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Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C. T.	10/-
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Try Nature's own remedy Seller's Regd. Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY, for all eye troubles even Cataract, etc. Safe, Sure, World-wide Reputed and Tested. BEWARE! CHEAP IMITATION. Insist on SELLER'S the only Time-Tried Brand, Don't be misled by 'Just As Good.' Of all Chemists, Descriptive Literature Free.
Obtainable at all Chemists, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, LTD., Bombay.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

THE REVOLT IN DEMOCRACY.

—:o:—

Disturbing Factor In Modern Politics.

Mr G. S. Arundale writes in "New India":—

There is an advancing tide of democratic reconstruction. I find it very difficult for the moment to understand the nature of that advancing tide of democratic reconstruction. I have arrived at certain conclusions in this regard, certain heads of reconstruction for our study:

This advancing tide of democratic reconstruction is already heralded by a definite revolt in various departments of democratic life. I think for the moment of four revolts:

1st. The revolt against the tyranny of the voting system.

2nd. The revolt against the tyranny of parties and of party tradition.

3rd. The revolt against the tyranny of pary politicians and of childish hypocrisy.

4th. The revolt against the tyranny of caucuses and secret wire-pulling.

TYRANNIES.

You will notice probably, if you study National and International conditions, that these four types of revolt exist in the world to-day, and earnest citizens are seeking ways and means to avoid the evils which cause the revolt. In England, for example, so far as the voting system is concerned, one might probably say without exaggeration that the reason why the Labour Party is able to remain in power is because there is practically a pact between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George that reforms for a fairer system of representation shall be introduced into the British system of voting. There you have an example of the way in which the revolt is working in that particular department.

Then the revolt against the tyrannies of parties and party traditions is to be perceived in the defection in the Labour and in the Conservative Parties. In the Conservative Party there is the Rothermere-Beaverbrook revolt against the orthodoxies of Mr. Stanley Baldwin—that is of certain interest because it is concerned with the endeavour to weld the British Empire into an economic unit. In the Labour Party there is an even more interesting revolt on the part of Sir Oswald Mosley, one of the younger set in the Labour movement and a young man of very great ability, and he has already resigned from his Cabinet rank in the Government, and is definitely heading a revolt which would seem to be in the nature of an endeavour to reconcile the ultra-democratic principles of Labour with the increasingly felt need for a system of autocratic Government. There you have indications of the revolt against parties and party traditions.

The revolt against the tyranny of politicians and childish hypocrisy is very general, and especially prevalent among business people, who feel strongly about the hypocrisy of politicians and their general futility and destructive subordination to class-interests.

The revolt against secret wire-pulling is practically universal. Those are the principal heads of revolt against the advancing tide of democratic reconstruction.

DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRUCTION.

There are two principles for the successful achievement of democratic reconstruction which must be observed:

The first is a general statement, namely, that real good will only come from real good-will. That is vital.

The second principle is a psychological principle, which those of us who aspire to leadership have to take into most careful consideration. It is a dictum of the great German poet Goethe, that we assimilate nothing for which we are not prepared.

Those are the two principles which we have to bear in mind. First, the basis of all reconstruction is good-will: real good-will is the foundation of real good. Second, unless you educate the people in the principles, of good-will, they will not assimilate those principles, however, wonderful they may be. And such education takes time.

We see the need for this democratic reconstruction in the fact that every party in the world today is a house divided against itself, every political party, every industry, for the matter of that. The world is living in a condition of a house divided against itself. Hence Nations cannot and do not stand. If you realize that, you will realize the lines along which reconstruction must take place.

WHY NATIONS WEAKEN.

And now we come to the heart of the difficulty and I think that it is of universal application. The supreme fact, as I understand it, is that the energy of the Nation leaks. In every individual, in all Nations, there is a limited amount of energy available. Where that very limited amount of energy leaks, there the Nation suffers, there the Nation grows weak. To take a specific example, we may unhesitatingly say that the amount of unprofitably invested energy is the dominant factor in unemployment. Unemployment is due to unprofitably invested National and individual energy. We come, therefore, to the conclusion that energy unprofitably directed in whatever field—in work, in leisure, or in any other department of life, degrades individual and collective well-being. Each one of us has a certain amount of energy; if we are unprofitably using that, unprofitably directing that, in our work, in our amusements, in our activities generally, then our well-being is diminished. That applies to the emotional body, to the mental body, as much as it applies to the department of leisure. If we eat unprofitably our well-being is diminished. If we "feel" unprofitably our well-being is diminished. If we think unprofitably our well-being is diminished. If the Nation lives unprofitably unemployment must necessarily be rife. The great lesson we learn from unemployment is that we are wasting our National resources in unprofitable National living. Hence one says quite truly that wrong employment is the cause of unemployment, for unemployment is wrong employment. That is a general statement.

AUTOCRACY OF THE WISE.

Let us look now at the disclosure that the revolt in Democracy is making to those who have the eyes to see, people of vision. The revolt in Democracy is slowly disclosing one of the most important facts, namely, that power can safely be trusted only to the truly wise. It has been said that the autocracy of the wise is the salvation of the foolish. I think that is one of the finest utterances ever expressed. But interestingly enough, the revolt of Democracy is pointing to the need for the autocracy of Wisdom.

I will take the example of Sir Oswald Mosley again, because I think he is in one way the most interesting figure in British public life. He is a left-winger of the Labour Party. That is to say, he is 'intransigeant', revolutionary, in his methods, and yet in a manifesto issued by him and other Trade Union leaders, one of whom is Mr. A. J. Cook, General Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain—in that manifesto he demands a Super-Cabinet of five men to see democratic reconstruction through, and he demands that that Super-Cabinet be a Cabinet of autocrats. That is just an example of how the left wing, the revolutionary wing of the Labour Party in Britain, for example, is perceiving the necessity for the autocracy of the wise.

Only recently the "Daily Express" of London has been canvassing some of the finest brains as to the way in which political reconstruction should be effected, and those finest brains have alike declared that the power must be given to a trustworthy few for the sake of the survival of Democracy. That is of profound interest. There is growing a wide-spread realization that wisdom alone—not mere knowledge—can wisely rule, and you perceive in these movements tendencies in that direction.

The revolt in Democracy is slowly disclosing the fact that the supreme function of Democracy as such is to ensure the autocracy of the wise, and that education in Democracy consists first in educating youth and elders in wisdom (and wisdom is different from knowledge), and second as a corollary from that, in educating the insight of the people to choose wisdom to places of power. Those are basic principles.

U. S, PRESS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An English Critic Answered

The English "discovery" of a bias of the American Press against Great Britain is really an unintentional misinterpretation of the facts, which are that expressions of hostility, once general and disregarded, are now so unusual as to attract attention. Even a casual comparison of pre-war newspaper and platform expressions with current comment will prove this. Before the war I personally was often criticised as pro-British. Today I would be criticised if I were hostile to Britain though the efforts of mistaken Englishmen to guide American thought on such matters as the League and debts are invariably profoundly resented, even by the best friends of Britain, writes Edward Marshall.

In the early years of this century the British were constantly and even maliciously ridiculed on the stage and elsewhere. Now they are never ridiculed as a nation, and infrequently as individuals. Americans are calmly confident that Britain will play the game, and pay that compliment so emphatically to no other people. Probably Sir Philip Gibbs errs through not having known our pre-war psychology at first hand. The change for the better is enormous. Informed Americans vastly admire your Empire spirit, larger business management, comparative political honesty, spirit of law and order, and especially your police. I venture to state that not in this nation's history has there been a comparable feeling of trust in the fundamental thing which we call the "character" of any other people.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ESCAPADE.

The nation vociferously approves the restoration of General Butler to full favour without a court-martial after his expression of regret over the Mussolini anecdote. The situation was clarified on Friday by a statement from young Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom he had quoted, that General Butler had garbled the story", and that actually he had said that while he was motoring with Signor Mussolini, their car struck a child, and they did not stop to find out what injuries he had sustained. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends regard him as veracious, but as Signor Mussolini has already assured us that he has "forgotten" the incident, so that seems to end the matter. The only regret General Butler has expressed is that he embarrassed the Government. It is obvious that a trial and publicity were the last things the White House, and probably Signor Mussolini, wanted.

It was announced yesterday that the United States Marines were soon to begin the evacuation of Nicaragua. That will help Latin-American feeling. Meanwhile the reactions of nations to the south of us to the speech of Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, to the Foreign Relations Council, are favourable, though not enthusiastic.

A BUSINESS RECOVERY?

Business gains are small, but visible. The reduction in manufacturing failures compared with last year contracts with an increase of failures among trading concerns, perhaps explained by the large recent growth in the number of small businesses. The failures are principally among firms with no surplus to carry them through the depression. The cement and steel output slightly exceeds expectations, which is cheerful news inasmuch as cement means buildings or roads, and thereby more employment. Textiles are slightly better, and motor sales are improving. One great motor company has this week given over £1,500,000 to investing employees. The Eastman-Kodak Company this week gave its employees £300,000 as bonus, and a similar payment is predicted for later in the year. Brokers' loans have risen almost to normal.

In Washington the situation fails to crystallise. Drought relief and ex-soldiers' bonus loans and payments remain doubtful. One solution of the bonus dispute may be an increase in the present loan value of the adjusted compensation certificates to half their face value. The veterans have already borrowed over £60,000,000, and the increase would make just under £200,000,000 more available. One argument in favour of this solution is that the increased spending power would favourably affect general business. It is held probable that Congress will pass it and that President Hoover at least will try to kill it with a pocket veto.—"Observer".

INDIA'S RURAL PROBLEM

—:o:—

Uplift Work On Large Scale Urged.

PETITION TO VICEROY

The Rural Development Federation has submitted a memorandum to H. E. the Viceroy, in which they discuss the various aspects of the rural problem in India. The signatories have pointed out to him that the crux of the Indian problem is the uplift of the masses, who number no less than 26,25,00,000 human beings inhabiting seven lakhs of villages. The Government have to some extent appreciated the difficulties and handicaps of rural India and by appointing Mr. F. L. Brayne to do the needful, have shown their willingness to tackle the problem. But owing to difficulties on account of shortages of staff and money he had to abandon his work in part of Gurgaon District and had to concentrate on more promising parts. But his work is confined to a very limited area, and so does not touch even the fringe of the problem. The rural uplift work should be undertaken on a larger scale so as to have its ramifications throughout the length and breadth of rural India. The Association demands inter alia" (1) The elimination of land speculation, the establishment of graduated income-tax on farmers, encouragement of co-operative societies, farmers' provident insurance, etc. They have stated that according to the present system of taxation, the business and professional men pay lower taxes than they, even though the lot of the agriculturist is comparatively more deplorable. They have also brought to His Excellency's notice that the crying need of rural India is cheap justice, economic regeneration and education of the masses. They pray for the establishment of a Federation through the medium of which alone Government purchases should be made, and whose object should be:

(1) To limit marketing profits and costs; (2) to regulate the flow of farm products to the markets so that extreme price fluctuations can be avoided; (3) to reduce production cost; and lastly (4) to provide cheaper fertilizer for the farmer.

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CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Decline In Gunny Market

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta, March 7th:—

JUTE SHARES.

In spite of the agreement arrived at between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy, the gunny market declined on account of other reasons. The mills have been very keen sellers throughout the week. Some shippers are also reported to have sold hessians in the local market on account of America. Last month's shipment of hessians amounted to 7¼ crores which resulted in a surplus of about 2½ crores of yards. The hessian market declined from Rs. 9-7, to Rs. 8-14. Jute shares on the other hand did not experience any sharp set-back. Kamarhattys dropped from Rs. 568 to Rs. 560 and Howrahs from Rs. 55-7 to Rs. 54-10. The closing is again steadier in sympathy with a slight improvement in hessians on account of rumours of possibility of further strikes in some jute mills.

The future entirely depends upon whether America would pay the ruling prices and would import sufficient quantities or not. The Budget announcement was in no way detrimental to the jute industry in particular. The higher rate of income tax would no doubt effect profits to a certain extent, but this would apply to all business in general.

Market at the close was steadier.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market during the latter part of the week has ruled distinctly easier on account of eagerness on the part of the mills to sell. Some shippers have also sold hessians 11 porters for April, June and July, September delivery. Heavy goods have remained quiet and consuming markets have practically kept out. The close was a shade steadier in hessians on the rumours of strikes. The fluctuation in Futka hessians was as follows:—

(May delivery) touched lowest Rs 8-14, highest touched Rs. 9-7 during the week and closed at Rs. 9-2.

The prices for the P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

9 Porters		11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	9-4	11-14
Lowest at Rs.	8-13	11-8
Highest at Rs.	9-4	11-14
Closed at Rs.	9-0	11-8

RAW JUTE.

The market has remained quiet. Loose jute was quiet too and mills do not seem to be taking any interest. There was some covering business for pucca bales for February shipment but prices have not improved thereby. Market at the close was slightly steady in sympathy with an improvement in hessians.

The fluctuation in the prices of jute during the week was as under:—

	March	June
Opened at Rs.	28-12	30-15
Lowest at Rs.	27-8	29-11
Higest at Rs.	28-12	31-1
Closed at Rs.	27-15	30-1

COALS.

Business on the whole was on a restricted scale in this section and prices in majority of instances were somewhat easier. Bengal were slightly better at Rs. 365, while Burragur eased off slightly to Rs. 13-12 and Bhurarbararee were marked down to Rs. 14-8. A fair enquiry was in evidence for Burradhemo and they were written up to Rs 8-10. Equitable accounted for a small turnover round Rs. 27-12. Mundulpore were easier at Rs. 7, Ghusick and Muslia were mentioned at Rs. 4. Business was reported in Standard at Rs. 44-8, Union at Rs. 13-2 Ex-dividend. Among other shares Amalgamated are quoted at Rs. 12-4, Bokaro and Ramghur at Rs. 9-4, Nazira at Rs. 9, New Beerbhoom at Rs. 10-4, Raneegunge at Rs. 31-12 and West Jamuria at Rs. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apart from a increased demand for sugar shares which continued at advancing rates during the week on the announcement of an increase in import duty on foreign sugar in the Budget speech, there has been nothing of any interest to report here.

Carew and Co. were better at Rs. 9-2. Cawnpore Sugar kept fully steady and were quoted at Rs. 12-12, Champaran Sugar changed hands at Rs. 15-12, but at the close they were a shade easier at Rs. 15-7. New Savan Sugar recorded a deal at Rs. Rs. 6. Samastipore were again easier at Rs. 8. Towards the close the enquiry appears to have subsided and the rates are inclined easier.

Iron and Steel issues were practically unchanged. Indian Iron and Steel are quoted at Rs 4-10 and Bengal Iron at about Rs. 3. In the Engineering issues Marshall were mentioned at Rs. 1-6. Tata Iron and Steel (Ord.) accounted for a small turnover upto Rs. 26. Only a few deals were reported in Electrical issues. Cuttack Electrics and Shahjahan Electrics at Rs. 6-12 in each case while Benares round Rs. 9-4. Shipping issues were totally neglected.

COTTONS.

A few deals were registered in this section but prices kept fully steady as sellers have been reserved on the news of an increase in import duty on cotton goods. Kesoram were marked up to Rs. 4 closing a shade easier at about Rs. 3-14. Dunbar (Ord.) are nominally quoted at Rs. 140. Benga'-Nagpore (Ord.) were wanted at Rs. 23-8. A deal was reported in New Victoria at Rs. 1-10, and Mohini Mills at Rs. 8-4.

TEAS.

Only two deals were reported in this section those being Darjeeling Himalayan Tea at Rs. 7-12 and Singell at Rs. 103.

ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Unfair Exemptions From Income-Tax To Europeans

BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION ON SCHUSTER'S BUDGET.

Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Share-holders' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Finance Department on the subject of the Budget for 1931-32 which is as follows:

My Committee after fully considering the proposals of the Hon'ble the Finance Member for increasing the existing level of income and super-tax are emphatically of the opinion that he is effectually setting into motion the law of diminishing returns with little benefit to the exchequer and disastrous consequences to the trade and industry of the country. It is a matter of common knowledge that most of the industries in the country have been practically living from hand to mouth and at such a time when all possible stimulus that could be given to them is urgently required, the proposals of the Hon'ble the Finance Member are calculated not only to check their growth but to seriously embarrass them in their present plight.

WHERE THE AXE SHOULD FALL

My Committee strongly feel that the proposals for taxing incomes are of a character which will definitely discourage future savings and thus tell adversely upon the amount of capital available for the expansion and promotion of industries in the country. My Committee would therefore implore the Hon'ble the Finance Member to reconsider these proposals particularly when it is possible to make up the deficit by undertaking retrenchment in both Civil and Military Department to the extent at least of the estimated increase in income-tax. The scope for such retrenchment is extensive as the Military and Civil Departments are estimated to absorb over 68 crores. Having admitted a large drop in commodity prices it is surely now the duty of the Finance Member to substantially reduce salaries in the Civil Departments and to press for reduction in the Military expenditure particularly under those heads which are susceptible to and which so far has shown little response to the decline in the prices of commodities.

UNFAIR EXEMPTIONS

UNFAIR EGEMPTIONS

attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member to the hitherto untapped sources of revenue indicated in para 232 of the Taxation Committee's Report, and would particularly point out the entirely inequitable exemption from Indian income-tax on leave salaries and pensions that have been earned in India and are payable abroad. Whilst my Committee are substantially in agreement with the principle of taxation (income from foreign investment they cannot subscribe to the Finance Member's proposals to differentiate between Indian and non-Indian holders of the sterling obligations of the Government of India. There is also no adequate ground for exempting income earned in India by foreign shipping companies particularly while India remains dependent on foreign shipping.

THE RATIO

My Committee remain unconvinced by the arguments advanced by the Finance Member in defence of his policy of maintaining the 18d ratio. Without going into detail my committee only regret that in spite of his own admission that the measures which have necessarily had to be taken during the past year have not only added considerably to the public debt of the country but have also seriously penalised trade and industry in the hope of unjustifiably higher interest charges, the Finance Member has not thought it fit to consider a revision of the present ratio.

My Committee cannot but emphasise the problematical character of the ways and means position for the ensuing financial year in view of their experience of the past year when the original estimates suffered a complete reversal. The sterling loan for Rs. 24.76 crores will in their opinion be entirely inadequate in that they seriously doubt the ability of the Finance Member to obtain his home charges of 33 million pounds by purchases of sterling in the open market.

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DWELLINGS OF WAGE-EARNING CLASS

—:o:—

No General Rise In Rents Says Minister

QUESTION IN COUNCIL ABOUT DAKOR FIRING

At the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday the following questions among others were answered:

RENT ACT: RE-ENACTMENT

1. M. R. R. Bakhale: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the rents of dwellings of the wage-earning classes in Bombay have risen the Rent Act lapsed?

(b) If so, what is the extent of such rise?

(c) Do Government intend to re-enact the Rent Act?

(d) If so, when?

(e) If not, why not?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain: (a) and (b) There has been no general rise in the rents of dwellings occupied by the wage-earning classes in Bombay city since the repeal of the Rent Act. A comprehensive enquiry into working class house-rents in Bombay conducted by the Labour Office during 1928-30 shows that of the 2,175 tenements for which comparative rent data for the period before and after the repeal of the Rent Act were collected, in 1,728 or 79 per cent. or the cases rents had remained stationary, in 152 cases they had increased and in 295 cases they had gone down. The extent of the rise and fall as compared with the period before the repeal of the Rent Act was twelve and eight per cent. respectively in the case of tenements recording a rise or fall in rents.

(c), (d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

TEXTILE MILLS: REDUCTION IN RATES OF WAGES

2. Mr. R. R. Bakhale: (a) Will Government be pleased to give the following information separately for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other textile centres in the Bombay Presidency for the period of fourteen months ending 31st December 1930:

(i) the number of mills which reduced the rates of wages or both of the workers;

(ii) the savings the mills made as a result or reduction in rates or wages or both;

(iii) the number of strikes due to such reduction;

(iv) the number of working days and the amount of wages lost due to such strikes?

(b) In making such reduction, had the mills concerned given any reasonable notice to the workers of their intention to effect a reduction?

(c) If so, what was the period of such notice in each case; the replies if any, the workers gave and the nature of such replies?

(d) Before making such reductions, had the mills concerned informed the Millowners' Associations to which the respective mills are affiliated?

(e) If so, were the reductions approved of by the said Associations?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain: (a) Government are not aware that there had been any reduction in wages in any of the textile centres in the Presidency. There has been an increase in Ahmedabad of eight per cent. for spinners and five per cent. for weavers since 1st January 1930. From 1st November 1929 to 31st December 1930 there were seven strikes in the mills in Bombay, three in Ahmedabad, one in Viramgaum and one in Chalisgaon where it was alleged that wages had been reduced. The number of working days lost due to such strikes was 31,200 for Bombay City, 4,472 for Ahmedabad and 600 for other centres. The amounts of wages lost work out at about Rs. 41,437 and Rs. 5,776 respectively for Bombay and Ahmedabad on the basis of the results of the Enquiry conducted by the Labour Office into Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry for the year 1926. Similar information for other centres is not available.

(b), (c), (d) and (e) Government have no information.

FIRING AT DAKOR

1. Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira District) Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any firing at Dakor in the Kaira district on the day observed as the Sholapur day;

(b) if so, the number of rounds fired by the police and the number of casualities;

(c) the occasion and justification for the said firing;

(d) whether the guns used for the said firing were service rifles or private guns;

(e) the kind of catridges used for the said firing;

(f) whether it is a fact that till long after the firing and after the people had dispersed, the police with and without uniform chased people in distant streets and belaboured people in their very houses;

(g) the justification for these assaults on people in private streets?

The Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson: (a) Yes,

(b) Four rounds were fired as a result of which two persons were injured.

(c) A procession in sympathy with the Sholapur convicts who had been executed was organised at Dakor on the 13th January 1931. When ordered to stop the members of the procession squatted on the ground. Shortly afterwards a second procession turned up, and when the persons forming it refused to obey an order to disperse, it was dispersed by lathis. A third procession then came up and behaved in the same manner, and while trying to disperse it, the police were stoned. At that moment a fourth procession arrived on the scene and a lathi charge made by the police had no effect. The crowd, which by that time was about 600 in number, then rushed the small police party of 19 and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, in which eight policemen were injured. When the policemen were hemmed in on all sides and there was grave danger of their being scattered and overwhelmed, four rounds were fired in self-defence. The crowd then dispersed. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Press Note dated the 16th January 1931, issued by the Director of Information, a copy of which is placed on the Council table.

(d) and (e) Three rounds of 76 ball ammunition were fired from Martin Henry service muskets. An unarmed Head Constable, who was carrying a 12 bore gun which was his own property, fired one round of No. 2 or No. 6 shot.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

Press Note:—

Exaggerated reports have been published in the newspapers regarding the firing at Dakor in Kaira District. The number of police was not a hundred but nineteen. Only four rounds were fired. And two persons were hit. The firing took place after the police had tried to disperse the crowd and not before, and firing was necessary because the police were surrounded on all sides by a mob and were injured by stones. Thirty-six persons were injured in the lathi chrge but none of the injuries are serious.

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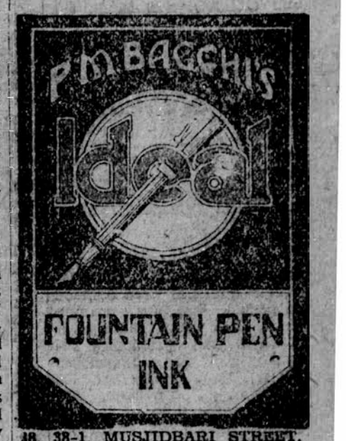

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What the People say

WARNING TO LIQUOR LICENSEES

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is necessary to sound a warning to liquor merchants because the Excise authorities may try to make capital out of the declared Truce, and induce the licensees now, to pay up the fees demanded for the next year.

Let not the licensees forget that it is only a Truce: peaceful picketing is permissible under the new Agreement. Bad times and general trade depression and increased taxation means, decreased consumption. Hence I wish to sound a timely warning to liquor sellers not to blindly accept the Collector's demand. They should insist on not paying the full amount in advance but only by bi-monthly instalments.

The Picketing Committee must now try more amiable and less obstructive methods of educating the public against the drink evil, e.g by open-air lectures near mill areas, by free distribution of pamphlets on the evil effects of drink, by introducing lessons in text books and if possible by showing free cinema pictures, sending volunteers in each and every village to preach to the public and by lecturing in schools. The present mode of picketing country-liquor shops and leaving more fashionable foreign refreshment rooms and bar houses, dens of opium, bhang, ganja, charas and other places is driving the flock from one evil to another—perhaps worse than the first. Let there be more justice in their crusade against the drink evil.—Yours etc.,

B. HORMASJI.

WEIGHING THE RESULTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to add a few words on a subject which agitates the public mind at present, viz. the evaluation of the agreement between Gandhiji and H. E. the Viceroy.

In the settlement arrived at, I submit, there is no question of "victory" for the one side or the other. Neither side went to conference to win a victory over the other. The victory, really, went to the Angel of Peace and Concord that watched ober the negotiations. Le the verdict for victory, therefore, go to the Angel of Peace and Concord, rather than to mortal man.

In the second place, victory goes to Truth, non-violence and sacrifice. At the call of Mahatmaji, these qualities were evinced by the people, (children, women and men) throughout India to a degree which was prebiously inconceivable and was unexampled in modern history. The exercise or these quanties on a mass scale evoked the admiration of foreign nations and gave them an object lesson for future guidance the value of which cannot be overestimated. The exercise of these qualities has made the nation realise its own strength and has helped to abolish for all time, the inferiority complex altogether. All the resources of Government failed to stop or discover the source of the Congress Bulletin and the disclosures of the inner working of the Congress organisation in Bombay, were an eye-opener to those who opined that Indians were incapable of managing their own affairs.

The qualities of Truth, Non-violence and sacrifice accomplished, I think, a further marvel. They have succeeded in creating a momentary tremor of appreciative understanding of the people's points of view, in the minds of the rank and file of the bureaucracy. Whether the flicker will die out and there will be blackness and official snobbery, or it will glow into full light, will depend upon the persistence in the exercise and intensity of the qualities of Truth, Non-violen and sacrifice, on the part of the people, for the future.

The heroic struggle of twelve months has also taught the people how to fruitfully wield the weapon of boycott on a nation-wide scale. The eleven points of Mahatmaji have focussed attention in city and village alike, to the impediments in the path of the nation's progress. The events of the last twelve months have politically educated the masses, who had been vouched by some to be incapable of political education. They also showed that Congress was fighting not for one race or community, but for the whole country. In the exaltitude of sacrifice, the struggle helped also to obliterate distinctions of caste, creed and colour.

Further, now, Congress will be taking an honored and self-respecting part in the Conference, with the nation's support at its back. The monopoly of the Salt Law is broken. And the country's right to fight for Purna Swarajya is reserved. This is no mean achievement during one year.

Let us therefore be not down-hearted. There is every reason to proceed further with renewed confidence. The truce opens up tremendously important avenues of work on the part of our countrymen, calling for the exercise of almost an equal amount of energy to that exhibited during the past twelve months. The large number of political prisoners, who have come out, should be honorably provided for. This should be the prime task of those who have allowed their countrymen to voluntarily go to jail, while they remained outside. The nation cannot restore to their families those who have laid down their lives in the national cause; but a suitable memorial can and ought to be raised to the memory of their supreme sacrifice. Public opinion should be so completely educated and radically changed, in the matter of the use of pure Swadeshi cloth, that picketing might be dispensed with. The same with liquor. Swadeshi should be the rule in other concerns, e.g. shipping, insurance, etc. The electorate should be educated to take a still more intelligent interest in the election and doings of its representatives. The jail-administration has to be thoroughly over-hauled. These and a hundred other departments of work, all perfectly legitimate, and now recognised to be lawful, await those who are willing to work in the nation's service.

The expression "Hindu-Muslim question" is misleading. The question is one of protection to minorities. It remains for Congress to achieve the distinction of solving once for all this question of minorities. And here I have to make a submission to my Hindu countrymen. Whatever the artificial contrivances in a constitution there may be, character and ability in the personnel will alone tell. These qualities will secure real power in the end to whoever possesses them in a higher degree. Therefore, it behoves Hindus, confident in the purity of their motive and the strength of the cause of Swaraj in their hearts, not to fight for securing the emoluments or dignity of office or representation, but to enter the healthier field of public service and strive to win the prize for character, ability and sacrifice.

Finally, mark the noble three-fold definition of Purna Swaraj that Mahatma Gandhiji has laid down and which it is for India to attain Q[illegible] foreigners. It means complete independence for India. As between Indians inter se, it means Poorna self-government as much for the peasant as for the priest, as much for the landless tiller of the soil as for the rich land-owner, as much for the Mussalman, Parsi Christian, Jain, Jew and Sikh as for the Hindu irrespective of any caste or creed or status in life. Spiritually, Poorna Swaraj means, self-rule, i.e. purity of life. He who is able to conceive and advocate a Poorna Swaraj of this character and to evoke its spirit in the hearts of thousands of our countrymen, is a leader of which the nation is proud; and the forthcoming Congress should unmistakably show to the world that the nation is determined and fully prepared to march onward under his leadership, to the destined goal of Poorna Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. P.

110, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
March 9.

RENT PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rent for housing accommodation in the city of Bombay has comparatively been very high even in normal times. Compared with other Presidency Towns rent in Bombay is 2 to 3 times as high as in Madras and 1-1/2 times as high as in Calcutta. But compared with that in an average Indian village it is terribly high. During the abnormal times, in which we are passing, the rent has remained stationary as before in Bombay.

The world's trade depression has brought about tremendous social, economic, and political changes all over the world in general and India in particular. One of the economic effects of trade depression is the reduction in the earning capacity of the individual especially in a typically commercial city like Bombay. Consequently the paying capacity, provided that all the other conditions remain the same, has been decreased to a very great extent. But the other conditions, namely economic and social, have changed. The average earning of an Indian is hardly Rs. 42 per year. That of an employee in a firm, or Government office in Bombay is much higher than the annual income of an earning member of millions of Indians but still is not quite sufficient to meet the needs of the times. From a Family Budget of a typical Bombay middle class family one is able to observe that nearly 30 to 40 percent of his income goes towards paying the rent, about 50 per cent goes for food, 10 per cent for clothing, 5 per cent for medicine and 5 per cent for means of transport. What has he to spare for the education of his children, expenditure for recreation, and saving for a rainy day the result of unemployment which always stares one in the face?

Add to this the fact the scissors of retrenchement both in Government and non-Government institutions are busy at work. Great cuts have already been effected in some departments in the salaries of the employees.

When such are the existing conditions the owners of buildings in Bombay are mercilessly exacting the old rents. Few land-lords have shown some readiness in promising to reduce rents. Few have already reduced tents. But the greater majority of them insist upon the customary rents being paid.

In the interest of suffering tenants this appeal is made to the humanity of the owners of buildings in Bombay to immediately effect a resonable reduction in the rents. Otherwise they may be faced with a No Rent Campaign.—Yours etc.,

H. VENKATARAM.

AN UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the notice given by the G. I. P. Rly. in the papers, regarding the enhancement of the Suburban Railway Fares, (Season Tickets and Ordinary Tickets) from 1st April 1931. May I point out the injustice sought to be perpetrated on the Public by taxing its already thin-purse and letting the employees of the Railways scot-free by issuing to them free First, Second and Third Class Passes according to the respective salary of each employee? It is a riddle to the public as to what justification there exists for furnishing to the G. I. P. Railway Employees residing in the Suburbs, (now that it has became a State Railway), free passes when, they are paid sufficient emoluments for their duty. I may not be exaggerating if I say that the increase sought by the G. I. P. authorities by enhancing the fares will be made good if they turn their eyes to their own employees—big or Small—and discontinue issuing to them free passes except when the urgent and technical nature of the duty requires them. The proposed enhancement of the Suburban fares (both in respect of Season Tickets and Ordinary Tickets) is in my opinion an unjus. move and can only be described as "robbing Peter to Pay Paul." May I therefore, hope, that some M.I.A. will raise this point in the Assembly and oppose this move of the Railway authorities —Yours. etc.,

A Suburban Pass-holder.
March 10.

DISBANDING OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal issued by Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleiman Mitha to the commercial magnates of Bombay to provide employment to the Congress volunteers in case of their disbandment, has not come too soon. There is already a volume of opinion in the city which does not approve of the disbandment of the volunteers; neither do the terms nor the spirit of the Truce, call for their demobilisation. The volunteers are more or less the standing army of the Congress, in the same way as the Police and Military forces are of the Government. If, however, for any reasons the B.P.C.C. decide to disband them, it behoves the B.P.C.C. to see that none of their volunteers suffer on that account. After all, the victory of the Congress is mainly due to the courage and self-sacrifice of these volunteers. None of the sought personal glory. Bombay should see to it that not a single volunteer is left in the lurch. Does a single individual on the Government side, however, humbly placed he may be, suffer as a result of the Truce? No. Then why should the Congress volunteers suffer? In case it is decided to disband the volunteers, I suggest that the B.P. C. C. open a small Bureau with a view to getting suitable employment to those volunteers who are actually in need of it. An appeal may also be made to the great industrial and commercial magnates of the city to absorb into their business as many of the jail-returned volunteers as possible. In the meanwhile the B.P.C.C. might continue the same arrangement that has so long been in force in regard to the maintenance of the volunteers. The fight, even according to the leaders, is not yet over, and, therefore, the B.P.C.C. would do well to continue to keep their volunteers in fine trim. Should it be necessary for the Congress to launch the campaign again.—Yours, etc,

C. K. SUBRAMANIAM.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATES

—:o:—

An Appeal

Mr. V. G. Lele addresses the following appeal to the Mechanical Engineering Graduates of the University of Bombay.

"The idea of having an association of us, is not new, but no fruitful efforts have been made up till now. "Union is strength" is the principle followed everywhere. Why should we only show so much reluctance, to this world wide accepted principle. I request you therefore, if you accept the idea, to inform the undersigned your opinion, as to when and where the first meeting should be called for the furtherance of this idea. My address is 26 Korsi Mansee Buildings, Parel, Bombay.

PETIT LIBRARY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Hon. Secretary of the J. N. Petit Institute is a very hardworking and sincere man and there is no doubt about it. But instead of running the institution which is a public body on thoroughly democratic lines he wants to have and insists upon having all his own way. A glaring instance of his "own rule" is to be found in the recent appointment of the acting librarian, the librarian having resigned his post. It seems to be his desire to see none else than a Parsi to occupy the Librarian's chair and everytime the post of the Librarian falls vacant he ignores the claim of the old employees and advertises for a Parsi librarian. In the present case he elevates a junior Parsi clerk to the post of the librarian and does great injustice to other old and experienced senior Madrasi clerk who is working as an assistant to the Librarian for the last several years and who is a double graduate of the Madras University with sound practical knowledge of a librarian. This is a dangerous type of communalism and must not be allowed to live long. I am glad that a majority of the Parsi members are against this spirit of communalism and are trying their level best to right the wrong done to the faithful Madrasi worker.

If the views of the Hon. Secretary are not agreeable to the present age of democracy he might well resign; his post.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

11-30 a.m.—Gramophone records.

7 p.m.—Miss Manekbai Homji's children stories.

9-20 p.m.—Bai Kesarbai's vocal music.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

Mr. Vasudeorao Deojee Save, late of (Messrs. Ritchi Stuard and Forbes Forbes Campbell Co.), father of Messrs. Vinayekrao Dr. K. V. Save & Bros. died at ripe age of 83 years on Thursday, 12th March, 1931, at 5 a.m., at his residence Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. May his eternal soul rest in peace.

STRI ZARTHOSTI MANDAL

The Executive Committee of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal and the Committee of the Parsi Federal Council, are meeting at Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. at the fourth adjourned meeting to discuss the question of Parsi education.

CLERKS' UNION

It has been resolved that the first meeting of the Reception Committee should be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Clerks' Union 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to elect office bearers.

FR. REMEDIO'S LECTURE

St. Michael's Association, Mahim, under the auspices of the St. Michael's Association. Rev. Fr. Henry J. Remedios will deliver a lecture on the "Historic Christ" illustrated with lantern pictures at St. Michael's High School Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m.

BHARAT SEWA MANDAL

On behalf of the above Mandal there will be a meeting to-day (Saturday) the 14th March at 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship Mr. Abidalli Jaffarally to congratulate released Satyagrahi volunteers and Desh Sewikas from E Ward Mr. Thakar, Ajagavkar, and other prominent members will speak on the occasion, the meeting's place is Gayakawads-wada's compounds. Byculla, Hains Road."

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Mogaveera Free Night High School, Swami Sambudhananda of Shree Ramkrishna Mission Ashram will deliver a public lecture on "Secret of Karma Yoga" in the School Hall, at 145, Mody Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the Viller Villa, Tennis Court to congratulate all brothers and sisters who gone to jail and other who worked for the Satyagraha Movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in April last. Sjt. Jaisukhlal Mehta will preside and Swami Anand to address the meeting.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to elect office-bearers and to pass the audited accounts for the year 1930.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the Upnagar Chhavani, Ghod Bunder Roard, Vile Parle, when Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj will address the meeting.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned February meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.) and a Special Meeting re: Address to Mahatma Gandhi at 3 p.m. (B. T.) the same day.

SCHOOL OF INDAN MUSIC

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The fourth prize distribution ceremony of Prof. Devdhar's Indian School of Music will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, when the Hon. Mr. Justce Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Vice Chancellor will preside and Mrs. Mirza will distribute the prizes to successful students. The programme of the afternoon will include, apart from speeches by the vice-Chancellor, Mr. K. G. Ghoda, the Hon. Secretary and Mr. B. B. Devdhar, the Principal, vocal and instrumental music exclusively by the students of the School.

PUBLIC RESENTMENT AGAINST POLICE AGAIN VOICED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Home Member And Nominated Members As Champions Of Excesses

MOTION FOR TOKEN CUT WITHDRAWN

The conduct of the police during Civil Disobedience Movement came for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday and once again the Home Member made the stereotyped reply defending the acts of omission and commission of the police. The debate was launched on a cut motion in the police grant. Several members narrated the grievances of their districts.

SHOOTING OF SATYAGRAHIS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. L. N. Gokhale (Poona) drew attention of the Home Member to a confidential official circular in which police officers were asked to fire to stop Satyagraha Movement. He also enquired as to why enquiry into the death of the Mamlatdar at Chirner was not made.

While the police were thus attacked, there were also some nominated members, who defended their actions, one going to the extent of asking as to what would happen if the police withdrew only for twenty-four hours.

CUT IN POLICE GRANT.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision of Rs. 1,89,09,000 under the head of police.

Mr. Kale urged the necessity of better supervision of the subordinates in the mofussil who were apt to exercise their authority in an oppressive manner and to forget that their duty was to protect and not oppress the people.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) suggested that wherever punitive police was imposed on account of communal conflicts, it should be removed as soon as the conflicts ceased.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana), urged Government to be scrupulous in selecting the personnel of the police. In dispersing mobs, Mr. Karbhari said, the police should use some civilized methods, before using lathis.

UNDER WHAT LAW?

He asked the Home Member, if the police were justified to strike on the heads of non-violent people. Then in the no-tax campaign, police were employed for the recovery of taxes. Mr. Karbhari asked the Home Member to quote a single section of the Indian Penal Code or Civil Procedure Code which empowered Government to employ police force for the recovery of taxes. If the no-tax campaign was considered constitutional in England, he asked, how was it made unconstitutional in India.

Sir Reginald Spence (nominated) asked the Council to consider as to what would happen if the police force was removed for only 24 hours. It was complained in some quarters that force was used on women. He wished to know how the police were to deal with women who declined to move.

WHY NOT TEAR GAS OR HOSE?

Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) also severely complained against the Sind Police who, he alleged, were used to corruption and suggested instead of using lathis mobs could be dispersed by tear gas or water hose.

ALLEGED CIRCULAR BY COMMISSIONER S. D.

Mr. L. N. Gokhale (Poona) drew attention of the House to a circular alleged to have been issued by the Commissioner, C. D. to the District Police, suggesting that the only way of stopping violence, such as was practised by a mob at Bilashi, was to fire. Mr. Gokhale said that the police Inspector of Panvel was at Sholapur, before the firing took place at Chirner, and apparently the firing took place at Chirner because he was influenced by this circular. The circular was dated the 23rd September 1930 while the Chirner firing took place on 25th September.

PANVEL MAMLATDAR'S DEATH

Mr. Gokhale then wanted to know as to why no enquiry into the death of the Mamlatdar of Panvel was made while enquiry touching the deaths of the Constable and forest guard was immediately made.

Home Member: That is untrue.

Mr. Gokhale said the Government should have made enquiry immediately after the riaht.

Home Member: We did hold an enquiry and all the people in the neighbourhood were asked to go to the Magistrates and make their statements.

The President said that if the Hon. Members were not sure of the statements they made, they should accept the statement made from the official benches.

MEMBER REFRAINS

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat) wished to speak on police atrocities at Surat, Bardoli Borsad and Ahmedabad but in view of the happy agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, he refrained to say anything.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad District) drew attention of the Home Member to the alleged misconduct of a Police Inspector in his district and suggested that recruitment in police force should be made from families of good standing and education.

MR. SMART'S REPLY

Mr. W. W. Smart, Commissioner, S. D. said, he heard of the circular referred to by Mr. Gokhale only a week ago. He pointed out that Chirner firing took place on 25th September while the circular was dated 23rd September and in the ordinary course, it took three days for circulation. It was therefore highly improbable for the Police Inspector of Panvel to have been influenced by it. Referring to the allegation that no enquiry was made into the death of the Mamlatdar who died as a result of firing at Chirner, he said, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate immediately instituted an enquiry on the spot after the incident and recorded statements of 35 citizens. The Congress leaders at first refused to give evidence before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, but afterwards changed their minds and they too gave evidence.

At the inquest it was conclusively proved that the death of the Mamlatdar was due to the rifle shots.

SUPPORTERS OF POLICE

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (nominated) supported the police.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (nominated) also spoke in praise of the police.

Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson (Home Member) assured the House that if a case of misconduct against the police was made it was invariably enquired into by a police officer, or a superior officer and sometimes by a District Magistrate. He admitted that recently during the Civil Disobedience movement a few cases of blows under fits of excitement were dealt by some men of the police force but there was no reason whatever to suppose that deliberately excessive force was used by any of them. Mistakes have occurred in the past and might occur in future, but there was no reason to believe that any man of the police force deliberately abused his authority.

Referring to the complaint of Syed Miran Shah against a Police Inspector, he said, the Inspector went to a certain Zemindar's house armed with a warrant and escorted the Zemindar's wife to safety because, her father had complained to the police that his daughter's life was in danger.

The police force was recruted from a certain class of people but if Government recruited from higher class, he was not sure if the Council would give him enough money to enable him to engage men of higher class in future. Besides, he doubted if men of higher class would agree to come as constables on small pay.

Rao Bahadur Kale withdrew his cut motion and the Council adjourned till Saturday 10-30 a.m.

Latest Cottor Prices.

—:o:—

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY

New York, Mar. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	11.16
To-day's Opening Rate	11.26
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	11.05
Difference	—.11
Broach A.-J. May	203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	5.82
To-day's Opening Rate	5.91
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	5.94
Difference	+.12

Hindustani Seva Dal

—:o:—

GRAND RALLY TOMORROW

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers (Male Dal, Sevika Dal, and Bal-Balika Dal) on Sunday, the 15th instant at 7 a.m. on Govalia Tank, when prominent Congress leaders will inspect the force.

All part time and other volunteers should present themselves in uniform.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S MOVE AGAINST GAMBLING

—:o:—

Carnivals & Public Morality

Should the Bombay Improvement Trust allow its plots to be used by city Carnivals and Amusement Parks? The Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust has passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the policy of allowing gambling of any kind in places of amusement and fairs in the city and has requested the Chief Officer not to allow any Trust plots to be used as places of amusement such as Carnivals if gambling is to be encouraged therein.

The question came before the Improvements Committee again at its meeting held on Friday afternoon. The Chief Officer was requested to report whether after the passing of the above resolution any fresh lease of land had been given to Carnivals.

The Committee decided to forward to the Board the following report of the Chief Officer:

Since this Resolution was passed, the Chief Officer made a change in the form of Agreement and the following special conditions were imposed at the time of leasing plots for places of amusement:—

That the land is let out on the distinct understanding that no games of chance, gambling or performances offending public morality or decency shall be allowed within the precints of the show. The whole amount of deposit will be forfeited in case such games are allowed on the premises.

That the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, shall be the sole judge as to what constitutes a game of chance, gambling or any objectionable show.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RE-OPENING CEREMONY.

The re-opening ceremony of the offices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will take place on Sunday, the 15th instant. A public meeting will be held on the Kamgar Maidan at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and after 'Zenda Bandan' (Flag Salutation) march to the new premises of the Committee where the National Flag will be hoisted. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will perform the re-opening ceremony.

THE KARACHI CONGRESS.

—:o:—

DELEGATES FROM "F" WARD.

In conforamnce with the procedure for election of delegates to the Karachi Congress by the All-India Congress Working Committee, a meeting of the released Satyagrahi prisoners of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held on Friday. Messrs. Jinabai P. Joshi and Gunvantlal V. Kapadia were elected as delegates.

The same day the Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee also met and elected Mr. C. K. Narayanswami as its delegate to the Karachi Congress.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

In connection with the 64th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, a Conference of different Religious representatives will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the Rev. Father Elwin, Pro. P. A. Wadia and Bhai Guru Dayal Malik will address the gathering. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will take the chair.

On Sunday (Principal Day) the 15th inst. the following programme will be gone through:

6 a.m.—Bhajan.

8 a.m.—Divine Service—Mr. B. B. Kargamkar.

3 p.m.—Children's gathering.

5-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees Conference will be held at the Premises of the Clerks' Union, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, to-day, (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL-INDIA NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Branch Formed In Bombay.

A meeting of Nationalist Muslims was held in the house of Seth Chotani on Tuesday and Thursday to consider the question of starting a branch of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party for the Presidency. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presided. After considerable discussion it was decided to start a branch of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party for the Presidency.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Moved by Dr. Rajabali Patel and seconded by Mr. Rashid Baig: "This meeting of Nationalist Muslims in Bombay" resolves that a branch of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party be formed for the Presidency".

(2) On the motion of Dr. M. H. Gour seconded by Moulvi Mahomed Ali and supported by Mr. Syed Noor Ali, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, was elected President.

(3) The following were elected as Vice-Presidents: Moulvi Mahomed Ali, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mrs. Lukmani, Mr. Osman Sobani and Dr. Rajab Ali Patel.

(4) Dr. Gour and Mr. Rashid Baig were elected Joint Secretaries.

(5) Dr. Sayani and Mr. Abdulla Calcuttawalla were elected Joint Honorary Treasurers.

(6) The following Council with the Office-bearers as ex-officio members and 11 members to form a quorum was elected.

1. Mr. Chotani, 2 Mr. Fateh Mahomed Khandwani, 3 Mr. A. Rahaman Mitha, 4 Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, 5 Mr. Meherali, 6 Moulvi Mohiyuddin, 7 Mir Shukrulla, 8 Mr. Asad Ali Doctor, 9 Imam Saheb Bavazir, 10 Miss Sofia Somji, 11 Mrs. Sayani, 12 Mr. Habib Shakoor, 13 Mr. Mahomed Ali Maniar, 14 Mr. Shakoor Illias, 15 Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, 16 Mr. Hamid Ahmed, 17 Mr. Vasi, 18 Mrs. Khadija Vasi, 19 Mr. Syed Noor Ali, 20 Mr. Salamatullah and 21 Mr. Rashid B. Virsi.

(7) It was resolved that a Working Committee consisting of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries and the Treasurers and five other members of the Council be elected by the latter, five to form a quorum.

RELEASE ALI BAHADUR KHAN

(8) The following resolution moved by Dr. Gour and seconded by Dr. Rajab Ali Patel was also passed:—

This meeting of the Nationalist Muslims considers that the failure of the authorities to release many political prisoners, including Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, and H. D. Raja who have been convicted under sections 124A and 108 is a clear breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and calls upon Government to release them forthwith.

"A MALICIOUS PROSECUTION"

—:o:—

Mr. Billimoria Denies Charges Of Theft

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE

"The charges brought against me are entirely false. It is a malicious prosecution brought by the complainant with the sole object of ruining me and my business". This was the assertion made by Mr. H. D. Billimoria, the accused in the Hotel Majestic case in the course of a lengthy statement denying the charge of theft preferred against him by Mr. A. H. Guzdar.

Mr. Billimoria, it will be remembered was charged with the theft of certain articles belonging to Mr. Gazdar, the present proprietor of the Hotel Majestic.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

When the case came up for hearing before Mr. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. Billimoria in a lengthy written statement, explained the circumstances under which he removed the articles for which a charge of theft was preferred against him. Mr. Billimoria stated that the articles in question belonged to him personally and did not form part of the Hotel Majestic stock as alleged by the prosecution. Further the articles were not included in the list of articles handed over to the complainant according to the agreement dated July 15, 1930.

The case against him, he asserted was a malicious one, entirely false, brought by the complainant with the sole object of ruining him and his business. He started the business in 1916 and brought it to a flourishing condition. He had also the catering contract of the Western India Turf Club since 1918, and had enjoyed the confidence trust and goodwill of his numerous patrons. He had also earned the valuable recognition from H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Accused further stated that as a result of the wide publicity given to the case he had suffered in reputation and lost his contract, which he held with credit for the last 13 years.

Defence witnesses were then examined

Mr. Zuzar, the wine-waiter of the Hotel Majestic was then examined as a defence witness.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. B. H. Billimoria, wife of the accused, in her evidence deposed that till 1924 she was staying at Mahalaxmi, when they removed to the Hotel Majestic. Most of their furniture were then removed to the Hotel Majestic. They were occupying three rooms in the second floor of the Hotel and had also a private dining room on the ground floor. Part of the furniture used in the dining room belonged to the hotel and some belonged to them.

The case was adjourned to March 23.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting of the Suburban women will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. in the Upanagar Camp at Ghod Bunder Road.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers, on Sunday, (15th inst.), at 7 a.m. (S. T.), on Gowalia Tank, when Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary General, will inspect the force.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

C. C. OLD BOYS AND B. B. & C. I. "A" ENTER 2ND ROUND

In the first match for decision in the preliminary round, the Christ Church Old Boys beat the I. M. T. S. Dufferin team by 3 goals to nil. The Standard of Hockey displayed was very poor and uninteresting and the Old Boy's could only score once in the first moiety. Haddrell played a good game and was responsible for two goals.

The B. B. and C. I. "A" team easily accounted for the Y. M. C. A. Central. The Young Men scoring through Haire and safely held the Railway forwards till half time, although the latter lost many opportunities of equalising through the fumbling methods of their forwards. The second session saw them play with better combination and they scored 6 goals without any reply. Of these Pearson bagged 2, Muller 2, Willis 1 and Paris 1.

The Teams were:

B. B. & C. I. RLY. "A":

Leech; Rozario and Corr; Mendis; Sequeira and Reuben Gonsalves; Pearson; Muller; Willis and Paris.

Y. M. C. A. (Central):

B. Ernst; Costello and Raphael; Clin; Rodgers and Oldrun; Kenny; Fennir; Wynne; Harle and Woods.

Referees: Messrs C. D'Souza and D. Kapadia.

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PLEASE

CORPORATION AND POLICE EXCESSES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret to notice that the report of the Committee of the Corporation to enquire into the Police Excesses should have been made public at a very inopportune moment. The Report was completed and signed by the majority of Members before the recent Irwin-Gandni Pact. It has still to be considered by the Corporation. It is due to a mistake on the part of a clerk in the Office of the Municipal Secretary that copies were supplied to the Press without my knowledge. I shall be obliged if the Press will refrain from further comment on it till such time as the report comes up before the Corporation. I should feel grateful if you will kindly publish this letter in the next issue of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

HOSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE,
President,
Municipal Corporation,
Bombay.

Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, March 13.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed to state for the information of the Press and the public that the Reports of Committees appointed by the Corporation are intended for the consideration of the Corporation in the first instance and that after they have been so considered by the Corporation they are open for the Press and the public for comments. It is just possible that the Corporation may decide under Section 36(e) of the Municipal Act to consider any particular report of a Committee in private. This Section runs as under:—

36(e) Every meeting shall be open to the public, unless a majority of the Councillors present thereat decide by a resolution, which shall be put by the presiding authority, or his own motion or at the request of any Councillor present, without previous discussion, "that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Corporation is such as should be held in private, and provided that the presiding authority, may at any time cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings.

I am, therefore, directed to request that the Press will kindly take note of this fact when Reports of Committees of the Corporation are sent to them and further that the Reports sent to the Press are always subject to this understanding. I shall thank you to publish this note in the next issue of your esteemed paper for the information of the Press and the public.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. SABNIS,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, March 13.

BYCULLA SWADESHI PRACHRAK SAMITI

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting will be held on the maidan opposite the Khatau Mills, Hains Road, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. to congratulate Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, and Mrs. Indirabai Kolhatkar, Mr. S. K. Patil, Pro. Gharpure, Sjts. Pa'ekar, Abidali, Surve, Dhurye, Kumari Vadke, and other leaders. Mr. Purshotamdas Trikumdas will preside.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931.

BRITISH MANOEUVRES.

—:o:—

The debate on India in the House of Commons will probably create as many doubts and suspicions as it may clear. Some such debate and an authoritative statement on the future work of the Round Table Conference were rendered necessary by the unduly prolonged uncertainty about the next stages of the Conference and by the decision of the Conservative Party not to send its representatives to India. The decision itself shows, apart from the wide belief in India and the admission by Mr. Benn in his speech, that the plan was seriously considered of holding the next plenary session of the Conference in India. The great advantage of this plan was that certain questions of important details which could be solved only in India and also the larger issues which required the co-operation of all parties could have been almost simultaneously tackled in this country and solved expeditiously. When the Conservative Party decided to keep out of the Indian Conference for reasons which we have already surmised, we wondered for a time whether the Labour Government would proceed with its plan of an Indian Conference without the assistance of the Conservative Party but with the compensating advantage of maximum Indian co-operation. When, however, the "Daily Herald", the Labour organ, expostulated with Mr. Baldwin gently saying that for him "to start disagreeing publicly with the procedure which has not yet been decided is at least premature," we could not help suspecting that if Mr. Baldwin wobbled, Mr. MacDonald too would wobble sympathetically and change the plan which the former objected to. The suspicion is now proved to be justified. The Parliamentary debate shows that if Mr. Baldwin boycotted the Indian Conference, the Premier quietly cancelled it to accommodate the Leader of the Opposition. If that meant sacrificing Indian interests, that was nothing new.

The speeches in the debate covered many irrelevant points, with a view evidently to obscure and belittle the main issue, the cancellation of the Indian session of the Conference. We shall leave Mr. Churchill's hysterical outburst alone with the contempt it deserves. Mr. Baldwin rightly observed amidst laughter that a combination of hysteria and nerves was a very dangerous combination. But a Churchill is a greater danger to the Empire than to India. Mr. Baldwin was at great pains to show that he was as friendly towards the R. T. Conference as ever. But that friendliness has not prevented him from threatening to boycott a session of the Conference in India. Interpreting his attitude most charitably, it seems to be as uncertain as ever. More important is the question of the future procedure of the Conference. On this point Mr. Benn's speech is fairly clear. He admits that Labour Government "have given very careful consideration to a plan by which a Parliamentary Delegaion should go to India forthwith and reconstitute there the Round Table Conference which sat at St. James's Palace with the addition of the representatives of the Congress." But "the obvious advantages of this plan were outweighed by important practical considerations. Here exigencies of Parliamentary situation made it difficult to secure an adequate Parliamentary Delegation. In India, on the other hand, there is much preliminary work to be done." It will be seen how far Mr. Benn is echoing the voice of Mr. Baldwin." A plenary session of the Conference in India being dropped, Mr. Benn states regarding the future programme: "As soon as the Indian delegates, among whom I include the representatives of the Congress, are prepared to resume the discussions, we propose to invite them to come to London to resume the work of the Federal Relations Committee. We hope that the Committee's deliberations will make progress here during the summer, and meanwhile the expert investigation of the particular problems recommended by the Round Table Conference will be undertaken in India. By this means the whole problem will, we hope, be ready for final discussions early in the autumn."

Mr. MacDonald said in winding up the debate that "an invitation had already gone to the Government of India through the Viceroy, to do its best to arrange an early meeting of the Federal Relations Committee in London." It comes to this then that some details of work will be attended to here in a more or less formal manner. To these may be added the thorniest questions like the representation of minorities and of the Princes. Objection cannot be taken to this by Indians who should certainly solve the questions themselves. But it would be nothing but delaying tactics to hold up the considerations of other topics till these questions shall have been finally solved. Most of the big issues are inter-dependent and are best considered together. Congress may not object to the plenary sessions of the Conference being held in London only. But it will most certainly object at any stage to delaying tactics. Meanwhile it would be good for all Congressmen to realise why Earl Winterton is still very anxious about even peaceful picketing. Wherever the Round Table Conference discussions are held, the victory will be won on the Indian soil.

N. W. F. P.

—:o:—

Smug and arrogantly self-complacent as the ordinary bureaucrat is, he is incapable of knowing when exactly he becomes offensive. The Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. P. perhaps cannot realise that his proclamation welcoming peace is adding a grave insult to the many injuries that have been inflicted on the Pathans. "Government is content to forgive and forget." One is amazed at this gratuitous and unblushing assumption of innocence. What have the Government "to forgive and forget?"

They did their utmost to crush the spirit of the Frontier Pathans. No weapon of conceivable repression was left untried to punish non-violent men for the crime of possessing a brave will to freedom. Nor was this all. The manner in which news of happenings in that Province was sought to be suppressed, the rigid censorship, and the shortness of the shrift meted out to the reports of official excesses is a scandal of injustice of which very few human beings could ever feel proud. Yet the Chief Commissioner presumes "to forgive and forget!" Frontier authorities ought to be grateful that they have escaped a public scrutiny of their conduct. At least they must remember that the sufferings of the Frontier people are recent and are not quite unknown. It is for the brave Pathans to forgive and forget. They will forgive, Satyagrahis as they are. But it is difficult to forget specially after this proclamation.

The Chief Commissioner offers an assurance in conclusion: "The people of the Frontier Province claim—and those who have spent so many years among them naturally support that claim—that they are in no way inferior to those of any other province in India or of any country in the world." This is more in the right spirit. And this is the least that the authorities should do by way of apology to the Pathans and recompense of unwarranted sufferings heaped upon them.

WHITE-WASHING

—:o:—

In the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday Mr. P. R. Chikodi moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for Jails to initiate a debate on the treatment of political prisoners. A lively debate followed, several members protesting strongly against the ill-treatment of political prisoners in certain jails in the Presidency. Sir E. Hotson made a characteristically fatuous speech and the Council, composed as it is to-day, failed in its duty by refusing to insist on the appointment of an independent committee to enquire into the recent scandal of the treatment of political prisoners. As regards the criticism on gross errors in classification of prisoners, the Bombay Government may not be responsible for the system of classification, but they cannot escape responsibility for gross blunders and abuse of their power in classifying prisoners. Sir Ernest Hotson attempted to hush up the numerous instances of scandalous treatment, reported in this as in several other papers, by making the irresponsible statement that there was absolutely no need for any special committee of inquiry, that the present Jail Committees were doing all that was necessary and the newspaper reports of illusage were only propagandist stories. Such a statement is only calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Anyone who knows anything about jail administration—and Sir E. Hotson seems to know the least—knows how the Jail Committees are a farce. A number of Satyagrahi prisoners of unimpeachable veracity have borne out the "stories" of cruelty in some of the jails. Those "stories" are too black to be white washed even by Sir Ernest Hotson. The articles in the "Chronicle" by Mr. Mahmud Ali Kasuri, and Mr. Ballwala are based upon their own experiences of jail-life, and those of their jail-comrades. They contain specific allegations of cruelty and callousness, which any responsible Government would have at once investigated into with the aid of impartial non-departmental judges. But the present Government light-heartedly deny the allegations and yet shirk an independent inquiry. It is some comfort, however, that the days of the present system of Government are numbered and that Sir Earnest Hotson—one of the most obscurantist and least competent of those who have held high office,—will soon have nothing to do with the administration of this Presidency's affairs.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Mr. Churchill complains that the British Empire is offered to the Gandhites at a rock-bottom price. Not cheap at 18 pence a rupee!

* * * * *

Lord Willingdon does not like to be reminded about his age. After all, there is no age-limit to Viceroyalty! It is a sort of pension and peerage for the superannuated servants of the Empire.

* * * *

"I am firmly convinced that such writings as appear in such papers as "Daily Mail" will do more to lose India from the Empire than anything else." says Mr. Baldwin. But Lord Rothermere thrives on "Lost Dominion"!

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald says that the Indian problem is a test of Britain's capacity. It looks as if it is a question of sheer accommodation!

* * * * *

"Let me assure my Hindu brethren that I wish to secure only the rights of Indian Muslims and they can banish from their minds the thought that I have any desire to invite outsiders to rule the country" says Maulana Shaukat Ali. All quiet on N. Western Front!

* * * * *

Defending Government interference in the matter of classification of political prisoners, Sir Ernest Hotson said that the authorities had to revise the classification, because some Magistrates were inclined to be lenient to men of their acquaintance and placed them in a higher class. The alleged partiality of the Magistracy is a sad state of affairs. Why should not Sir Ernest start in right earnest to clean the Augean stables? And, by the way, what considerations prompted the vagaries of classification by Sir Earnest Hotson himself?

—K. A. C.

TRUCE IN POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE.

—:o:—

ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUE AND ITS REALITIES

(By "OSIRIS.")

Mahatma Gandhi's invitation to his critics "to move a vote of no-confidence in the Working Committee and carry on the Congress work themselves," in the event of his inability to get the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement ratified by the Karachi Congress, is certainly characteristic of the entire spirit of his leadership; and the statement he makes ought to convince the most vehement amongst them of the unquestionable "bona fides" both of the man and the Congress spokesman.

THE "REBELS."

That the Mahatma's and his colleagues' personal integrity remains above any kind of reproach and doubt, under any circumstances, can hardly be questioned by any except those who would seem to have found in the Congress leaders' action a fresh excuse for intensifying, despite its final doom, the campaign of vilification and attack that has been carried against them. The persuasive and apparently apologetic tone (which, normally, is part of his style and personality), which the Mahatma has adopted in explaining the Congress position in relation to the terms of the Truce, has naturally been exploited for making him out as a 'defeatist' who has compromised and 'sold' his following. That is not to deny that dissatisfaction may actually be felt by those who followed his lead since the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched and that such a genuine and, certainly, admirable feeling must be allowed to assert itself and fight the issue out in the proper manner. No responsible Congress leader can seek to suppress such a feeling without betraying the Congress as a representative, democratic organisation.

PEACE AS REALITY.

To those, however, who are capable of considering the Truce in the perspective of the whole political situation, the action of the Working Committee appears to be an act of distinct statesmanship. While the terms of the Truce are exposed to various interpretations according as the function of the measure is conceived by different interests, there is nothing in them that could justify the charge of climb-down or defeat. It remains, in reality, nothing more or less than a temporary condition of peace, brought about by mutual understanding and with a view to press every advantage either party may possess. It is, of course, nonsense to talk of peace and goodwill in connection with a truce that is forced on all more or less under the stress of necessity,—certainly, not the newspaperesque peace that even the terrorist and tyrant finds it convenient to profess. There is, in any case, no choice to be made between peace and compromise when they go hand in hand. And the fact remains that peace, which ideally has a celestial origin, as practised on this our none-too-perfect planet, has its purely business side, its debits and credits, in terms of certain advantages and disadvantages. Both the Government and the Congress were actuated by the desire of this kind of 'peace' in this Truce business and its terms and the circumstances in which they were concluded attest to this fact.

THE "IMPASSE."

It would be futile to speculate what would have happened exactly if the Truce had not come. Either side could offer to describe the situation that might have then been created: indeed the so-called 'extreme' sections of both the sides are already exercising their imagination in describing it, one must say, not without a passion for exaggeration and in disregard of certain inconvenient realities. At the same time, it is possible to take count of the situation that existed at the time the Truce was called, undoubtedly, under pressure of certain definite circumstances. For one thing, it is impossible to deny that an "impasse" had been created that made both the sides to pause and take decision about the line of action that could be pursued with anything like a definite objective. We cannot deny that the Congress faced the possibility, if not the certainty, as could be easily proved, of a kind of disruption that would have weakened the strength of its ranks, with the termination of the Round Table Conference in London. The Conference, curiously enough, was the direct creation of the Civil Disobedience Movement and was intended to break the Congress resistance. The Conference proved, however, a failure in regard to this purpose and the Congress unquestionably remained, at least in the view of the British Government, an irresistible power and an agency of mischief.

PLEA FOR SANITY.

The Congress for its part found the situation possessing an ominous aspect after the British Premier made his statement which provoked the 'gesture' of joy and a feeling of restiveness amongst some of those who consistently and actively supported the Congress lead. There has been no retreat, no defeat. The terms of Truce are there. For the rest Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues have since explained their position in regard to the causes leading up to it. We shall soon see whether the Truce is accepted by the Karachi Congress or whether, as the Mahatma has made it clear, it is repudiated by that assembly. But in the meantime, it is necessary to point out that the persons who are levelling all kinds of wild charges at the Congress Executive are either victims of their own delusions or dupes of certain agencies of intrigue and mischief. They have certainly no right to go beyond the pale of the truce-terms and accuse men like Mahatma Gandhi of 'betrayal' which has no meaning if the claims of the movement in which they took part are to be accepted at all. There is no question of 'rank and file' in the hireling sense, in so far as every person who followed the Congress lead did so without the fullest consciousness of his or her actions. To wave the text of the Independence Resolution in the Mahatma's face is like flinging the text-books of military science in the face of a veteran general and demand that every move and counter-move of his conform to the strict letter of the academic theory of action. The real 'rank and file' who fought and suffered know and have always known where they stand: they will certainly continue to play their part as they have always done. And the 'youth,' well, we expect them not to hiss out the fierce denunciation in the heroic manner, but to overthrow Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and lead the country.

HAIL MAHATMA.

—:o:—

1. Having held the sky for canopy;
   And spread wide Hind for covering;
   Sittest thou in shining splendour;
   On the throne of India's heart;
   Short is my eye sight, and still do I long,
   To see and bow before thee, my saint;
2. The waves of the sea do wash thy feet;
   And thy head is sprinkled by the pouring of clouds;
   Holding water in the cavity of my palm,
   A wretch do I stand before thee Mahatma!
   How can water touch the holy feet, my saint!
3. The sun and the moon are the lamps of thy eternal flame;
   And myriads of stars from thy rows of light;
   In the nook of my wee cottage, have I lighted my lamp;
   O! futile is my waving the light before thee, my saint;
4. Forests and forests have blossomed and flowered
   And scented by Chandan-laden Malay breezes;
   And I so poor with a leaf of Tulsi would,
   Offering make to thee, leader of Humanity;
   Let the ocean of the Ahimsa bathe me, my saint!

(Adapted). "SATYAGRAHI."

NOTES OF THE D

—:o:—

Ignoring The Truce.

With the sudden departure Sir Charles Teggart for "Hol on "long leave," one would h thought that the Bengal Gover ment really meant to change the heart. But, however auspicio the beginning, the process appea to have stopped at the late Polic Chief of Calcutta. Indeed, accor ding to Mr. Sen-Gupta's wire to Mahatma Gandhi, the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact are being clearly disregarded in many places. The authorities in Contai are continuing to realise the punitive police tax. They have, further, not yet surrendered the Congress House, nor have they thought fit to release all the prisoners covered by the terms of the Pact. The position hardly does honour to the Bengal Government.

Bengal Governor's Duty.

There is a worse instance of breach of faith in Arambagh. For, if the report is true that a procession was dispersed on March 9 by a lathi charge involving injuries to 11 women and six men, it is a most reprehensible outrage on the Truce terms. This is an offensive resorted to under the White Flag. And the Bengal Government owe it to the Viceroy, if not to Congress, to stop these breaches of faith and punish those responsible for them. Mr. Sen-Gupta has emphasised the case of detenus. Many of them, as he says, are members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committees. They may be, moreover, suspected of violence, but they have not been convicted as guilty of it. If Government mean to keep their side of the bargain in spirit as much as in letter, the detenus should not be punished on suspicion. The Governor of Bengal ought to give good proofs of a change of heart.

Sir Sankaran Nair Again.

According to our Delhi correspondent, the Hindu members of the Legislatures have decided to make themselves felt. Having been ignored, as they could not but be ignored by all concerned in the settlement of the constitutional question, it is not to be wondered at that they should rush to the communal platform. Our Legislators, be they Hindus or Muslims, deserve the communal platform as much as the latter deserve them. We note without surprise that the irresponsible Sir Sankaran Nair is to erupt again. He has not been disappointed by Gandhiji's success. Which gives us hope. For, in his present attitude of mind he is bound to repeat the history of 1921. We only wish he would not leave the Conference with Gandhiji,—if he ever attends it—alone. The most urgent need of the hour is less of Sankaran Nairs.

Lead To Maharashtra.

A number of Maharashtra leaders including Messrs. S. D. Deo, G. V. Ketkar, D. V. Gokhale, H. V. Tulpule, N. V. Gadgil, G. N. Kanitkar and several others have done well to issue a Manifesto strongly supporting the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. The leaders state that the settlement is "both honourable and statesmanlike" and "a triumph for the Congress Movement." They state, too, that "the programme that has been put before the country by Mahatmaji is one calculated better to fit the country for a further struggle, if necessary." The Manifesto has given the right lead to Maharashtra; and despite some nasty criticism levelled at the settlement by some, who do not understand the tactics of Satyagraha, having never seriously participated in it, it may be presumed that the lead will be loyally followed by the bulk of the province. Those who care more for action than negotiations cannot do better than carry out the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar, with peaceful picketing wherever necessary.

Welcome Utterance.

Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha's speech in the Council of State criticising the Finance Member's Budget proposals should be an eye-opener to Government. It shows that in quarters from which they usually expect to find easy support, their taxation policy and extravagant expenditure are being looked upon with the gravest concern. They will be well advised to read these signs of the times. Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha rightly warned them that the new taxation "will not lessen but will aggravate the present political discontent." In his opinion instead of trying to remove political unrest "Government themselves lend great support to such unrest by levying additional taxation."

...H AGREEMENT "NEITHER A VICTORY OR SURRENDER"

(Continued from page 1.)

sons, is one which is more peculiar to our party than to others, but I have said before what I want to say once more that more important even than party unity is the unity of all parties on this subject. (Cheers). I believe now and I have believed during the last year and when the Simon Commission was set up that, if party co-operation in this country were once broken, the whole problem of the Government of India would be insoluble and impossible and I for one would never undertake the responsibility of attempting it. I would leave the responsibility upon those responsible for breaking up that unity (Cheers).

DIE-HARDS WILL LOSE INDIA.

Difficult as case is, the dangers do not come from the difficulties. They come from the Extremists in India and at home. **I am firmly convinced that such writings as appear in such papers as the "Daily Mail" will do more to lose India from the British Empire. (Loud Cheers) than anything that could be done by anyone."**

I had a very characteristic letter last week from a Colonel. It was the Colonel who very nearly threw Disraeli out of leadership in the winter of 1871. He used the phrase "You and Lord Irwin are Negrophiles". That is not the way to cement the Empire. It is the spirit behind that that will break up the Empire and that is what I am asked to fight (Cheers.)

TRUTH GREATER THAN TACTICS.

Responsibilities of the leaders of parties are always great. They have never been greater than to-day and never more difficult. You are all agreed upon that. Even if the rank and file refuse to face facts, the leaders must look at them. The leader has got to warn his people and they dislike being warned. It is the supreme duty of the political leader to tell the people of a country the truth, because truth is greater than the tactics. There is mutual and reciprocal loyalty between the leader and his followers, and if that fails on either side, then that partnership is dissolved. The principal fact I see in the world to-day is that Unchanging East has changed and not only changed but is changing with alarming rapidity and there are many people in the country who are blind to these things.

TRIBUTE TO LORD IRWIN.

We cannot to-day however much you may desire, or if you have read the course of the recent history you cannot reverse the engines without breaking up the whole machine. You cannot reverse engines on the ground of sane policy and you cannot reverse engines from the simple ground British honour (Cheers).

Whether the problem is going to be solved, whether the attempt is going to be made and the attempt fails, ultimate result depends not on force but on goodwill, sympathy and understanding between India and Britain and the Great work of Lord Irwin is that he has after many years of suspicion bridged that gulf and he has bridged it by his ability and character. Whatever mistakes he may have made in five years, and there is plenty of time for the best of us to make mistakes, I am firmly convinced that when the history of this time comes to be written his name will stand out as one of the greatest Viceroys and a Viceroy, I had myself the privilege of sending to India. (Cheers).

CHALLENGE TO THE "DIE-HARDS."

"I will only say in conclusion, that difficulties confront many of my party difficulties of conviction and old ties.

I don't believe that the bulk of our party either in the House or in the country would take a different view from that I expressed at the early part of my speech. I shall carry out, so long as I am here, that policy. I shall carry it out in no niggardly spirit. I shall carry it out with every desire to overcome the stupendous difficulties that face us. But if there are those who would approach this subject in niggling, grudging spirit who would have to have forced out of their reluctant hands one concession after another and if they be in majority, in God's name let them choose the man to lead them, (Loud cheers).

If they cannot and if they are in minority, let them at least refrain from throwing difficulties in the way of those who have undertaken an almost superhuman task, on the successful performance of which depends the wellbeing prosperity and duration of the whole of the British Empire." (Loud Cheers).

DETAILS OF MR. BENN'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 12.

After the historic speech to which we have just listened there is really from the point of view of the Indian situation, nothing to add to this debate. I am perfectly certain that words of the right honourable gentleman will be read with relief and delight by all sections of opinion in India, and I am perfectly certain that no one will feel more encouraged in the vast task he has in hand than the Viceroy for whose appointment Mr. Baldwin and the party opposite were responsible. He said that they stood where they stood on January 26. If that is so—and that is so—the work on which we all have been engaged together can go forward with some hope of success. If the House would have patience I should like to trace for the few moments the history of the efforts we have made to secure co-operation between the parties and the co-operation between this country and the people of India. Mr. Baldwin himself has said that the first stage in co-operation between parties was in the Statutory Commission. That was co-operation between parties in this country.

Towards conclusion of the labours of the Commission, its Chairman had put forward a suggestion that the next stage in its work should be conducted by means of a Conference, and that Conference was set on foot with accord, with applause, approval and co-operation of all parties in the House. The Viceroy in his significant Proclamation of 1st November 1929 had set out as the task in which the Government had to engage the removal of what he called webs of mistrust. It would be true to say that the whole object of policy of this Government has been through co-operation here and co-operation with India to remove distrust between the peoples of the two countries, and to set them co-operatively at the constructive work. My endeavour will be to trace the history of that effort which has been a sustained and difficult effort and to remind the House of what measure of success we have achieved up to the present moment.

GOVT. POLICY UNCHANGED.

After paying tribute to the public officers including the Indian police for their work in the civil disobedience movement, Mr. Benn said:—

"Throughout the period of Civil Disobedience, the policy of Government remained unchanged. It was to encourage, to seek and to welcome the co-operation of representative Indian opinion. For a long time it was not forthcoming in those quarters. Those who had announced their intention of coming to the Conference, met with criticism. They were told their efforts would fail. They even met with hostility among their own countrymen. I think that the House, especially those members of it who were concerned in the Conference, would wish to pay tribute to the patriotism of those Indians—Princes, British Indians, Mahomedans, Sikhs, representatives of the Depressed Classes and others—who often, in face of discouragement that they received from their fellow-countrymen, came to St. James and gave us our first success in our campaign for co-operation.

UNDERSTANDING WITH INDIAN PEOPLE.

A remarkable thing occurred at the Conference and every member of the House who was a member of the Conference can corroborate this from his own personal experience. A very remarkable impression was created on the minds of the delegates. We had different views. We approached the problem from different angles, and perhaps with different measures of enthusiasm. But the delegates returned to India convinced of the good faith of the British Parliament. They came here doubting; they went back fully convinced of our good faith; and I trust we shall never let down the men who have rendered that service, and who have shown their trust in the British Parliament. Therefore in the matter of the Round Table Conference and in the impression created upon the Indian delegates who attended it, we won our first battle for an understanding with the Indian people. What happened at this Conference itself? Our next attack was to be directed on those who had refused to co-operate in the policy we are pursuing.

WHY PREMIER MADE DECLARATION.

Members of the Round Table Conference, representative men of all the parties, said that they believed that if they could go back, and explain to their fellow-countrymen what had been done at St. James they could win them over. Although I very much admire the courage of those missionaries, I myself always considered that they were over-optimistic. I thought it hardly possible that they could succeed, but they said: "If we are to discuss with the members of the other parties the future, and if we are to convince them of the good faith of Great Britain then it is necessary that we should meet them as free men; and it was in response to that that the Prime Minister made a declaration at St. James in reference to the way in which Government would meet the gesture of co-operation from the other side. The delegates went back to India. In July these same representative men had met Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders and had failed to convince them that this Parliament would keep faith with India. After many efforts they came away having failed to convince the Congress that they could trust Parliament.

"INDIANS' CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN'S GOOD FAITH."

They went back after meeting the representatives of Parliament—not only of one party—and they succeeded in the effort in which in July last they had failed. They succeeded because of the impression that had been produced in their mind by the transparent sincerity of the delegates whom this House sent to the Round Table Conference. So the area of co-operation was extended. As Mr. Baldwin has truly said the real link that binds India to this country and the Empire is confidence in our good faith. After conversations which the representatives of the Round Table Conference had with the representatives of the Congress, the leader of the Congress Party Mahatma Gandhi, wrote a letter asking the Viceroy whether he might have an interview with him. It was understood that his purpose was to substitute co-operation for the non-co-operation in which for the last ten years he had been engaged, and I say that at that stage a second battle was won in the campaign for understanding and goodwill between the people of the two countries.

RESULTS OF THE R. T. C.

Mahatma Gandhi had said: "I shall strain every nerve to make the provisional peace a permanent one." We welcome that expression and reciprocate it, and we will remember with gratitude not only what has been done by our own friends at the Round Table Conference, but we look forward with the confident hope to what will be done by our old and new friends, when the Conference re-assembles at a later date. As a result of these conversations certain things themselves and the situation as it developed at the end of the conversations, are set out in a White Paper which is in the hands of the members. I would like to deal with the results—or perhaps one might almost use the word achievements—of these conversations under several heads.

In the first place, it should be remarked that the result, the settlement if you like to call it, has been received with universal approval in India. Members of the Council of State and members of the Legislative Assembly have passed resolutions approving it. The resolution in the Legislative Assembly was moved by a distinguished Mahomedan and supported by the Leader of the European group and was unanimously passed. Furthermore, the atmosphere which has been created by the restoration of peace in India is the atmosphere in which it should be very much easier to solve some of the thorny problems which had baffled solution in London.

HOPE OF SOLVING COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

I think I am right in saying that the communal question which is notably one of the most difficult questions will come nearer to solution owing to the co-operation which now exists between the various parties in India. The second result was that we were enabled with the immense sign of gratitude to empty prisons of the people who had been engaged in Civil Disobedience. We were enabled to permit India to revert to Government by the ordinary Law instead of being governed by special ordinances, which had been necessary—I make no apology for them—in times of very great stress. From the Indian point of view what does this mean? It does not merely mean that the people who from patriotic motives were engaged in this Civil Disobedience campaign, are now free men; it does not mean that people are merely breathing freer atmosphere of ordinary Law. It means that the people who had been driben by their love of country to courses which we must all deplore, now have open to them a constructive way which to serve their country instead of the obstructive way which hitherto they had followed. This is not an insignificant gain from the Indian point of view.

BENN QUOTES SCHUSTER.

Then again take the very important question of credit and budgetary positions. If the House will permit me, I would like to read somewhat a long passage from the speech which was delivered by Sir George Schuster in the Assembly recently when he introduced the Budget. This is what he said:—

"The implications of the movement have weakened the confidence in India as a field for investment both at Home and abroad, and this has led to the decline in the price of Indian securities, both Government and private, to a lack of credit for traders and capital for new enterprises, and to the steady export of capital from the country. This has meant increased expenditure on loans for Government, and has forced Government to take measures to protect the position which have resulted in high money rates with the consequent increase in the difficulties of traders in the very difficult times".

"I have stated the case with studied moderation, but I must guard against that moderation being misunderstood. The country has, it is true, survived the past year without an irreparable disaster; but the reserves and credit of all individuals and of public authorities alike have been seriously weakened, and any continuance of internal disorder is a matter which all who have the true interests of India at heart must view with the greatest possible concern. It might in fact mean that India on the day when she should be inagurating her new constitution with bright hopes of success would find herself instead struggling desperately for mere existence in a morass of economic trouble."

GLOOMY PROSPECTS RELIEVED

The gloomy prospect which Sir George Schuster pointed out in that speech is to a large extent relieved by the settlement which has been come to and the disappearance of civil disobedience in India. But I would add this: the importance, both now and under the new Constitution, of the financial stability of India and her credit position cannot possibly be

(Continued On Page 16.)

Rev. U. Ottama as seen by "Radha."

DETENTION OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

—:o:—

Sholapur's Protest And Request To Mahatma

"NONE ACCUSED OF VIOLENCE"

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 13.

Sholapur observed a complete hartal yesterday to protest against the detention of Martial Law prisoners and passed the following resolution at a crowded public meeting held in the evening under the presidentship of Sjt. Rangnath Vishnu Lalit, pleader. Public feeling is vrey keen on this matter.

This meeting records its emphatic protest against the narrow interpretetion put on the amnesty clause by the local Government in not releasing the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners none of whom are accused of any violence whatsoever or of any conceivable offences. This meeting is of opinion that this attitude of the local authorities in detaining the Martial Law prisoners is contrary to the letter and spirit of the settlement and will intensify the public feeling. This meeting, therefore, requests H. E. the Viceroy to direct the local authorities to release all the Martial Law prisoners immediately. This meeting also requests Mahatmaji to intervene in the matter and secure the immediate release of these prisoners.

PICKETING GOES ON

Leaders Tour To Explain Truce

DETAILED ENQUIRY INTO ECONOMIC DISTRESS

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 13.

Satyagraha Victory Day was celebrated here yesterday with great enthusiasm. Beginning with a big prabhat pheri a mammoth procession of 200 ladies participating with Gandhiji's life size portrait, paraded the City and entered Congress House till then in the possession of the police. After hoisting the National flag and singing "Zenda Uncha" the procession concluded in a public meeting where after reading a short history of Satyagraha Dr. Kabbur a Young leader of Dharwar and organiser of Sirsi and Siddapur talukas made a spirited speech.

PICKETING GOES ON

Rs. 200/- were collected by Sjt. Japte's order in Siddapur (Kanara District) where notax on account of economic distress is going on. At Yamanur (Dharwar District) where annually a big fair is held about 50 volunteers picketed shops selling foreign articles with good results. The leading Congress workers of Karnataka and touring the whole province explaining the truce and carrying on detailed enquiry into economic distress prevailing in certain taluka of the Karnataka provinces. A Congress Committee meeting is fixed for the 18th inst. at Dharwar.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHA...A

—:o:—

Boycott Of Officials Raised

ATTACHMENTS NOT YET STOPPED

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Mar. 13.

Sjt. Gangadherrao Deshpande with Sjt. Kaujalgi and Narayanrao Joshi visited Yamkanmardi, Mukeri, Chikodi and Nipani on 11th inst. and Bagewadi, Sampgaon, Murgod and Mallhonga on 12th inst. which with many others were the most active centres during the civil disobedience movement. Great satisfaction is expressed regarding the truce. Volunteers are visiting the villages and explaining the implications of the truce. Sjt. Gangadherrao and others exhorted the people to stop civil disobedience and concentrate on a constructive programme. Resolutions of full confidence in Mahatmaji and the Working Committee were passed. As a result of the truce boycott on village officers was raised at Murgod though in ignorance of the truce the houses of Sjt. Visram Khalker and Chandu were bearched on 9th and 10th inst. for attaching property in lieu of fines. It seems the district officer has not yet sent instructions to villages to stop attachments. Belgaum public celebrated 12th March with enthusiasm.

A QUESTION FOR SIR E HOSTON

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reply to the bombardment levelled against him by the members of the Legislative Council regarding the treatment of political prisoners Sir Ernest Hotson is reported to have called the jail experiences narrated by several responsible released prisoners as "mere stories written by persons who do not understand their responsibility."

As one of the writers above referred to I strongly protest against this childish and offensive remarks of the Home Member who knows nothing as to what is going on inside the prison walls and merely utters the words put into his mouth by the jail officials.

I want to know from the Home Member whether he has at all visited any of the jails in the Bombay Presidency and talked to the political prisoners. I have never seen the Home Member or that august body the Jail Committee during my stay in the jail, coming for enquiry. As a matter of fact the Home Member gets reports from the jail officias and has no personal knowledge of the inner working of the Jails yet he has the temerity to belie the statements of several respectable eye-witnesses, in the Council.

Why not come in the open and have a fair trial?—Yours etc.

—R. D. BALIWALA.

SIKHS AND TRUCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We the undersigned 90 Sikhs, including 12 volunteers, returned from jail, heartily support the policy of Akali Dal with regard to Gandhi-Irwin settlement as declared by Sirdar Jamiat Singh, in his statement to the press. The Akali Dal, Bombay, is at present the only organisation of the Sikhs in this city which was formed at the written request of Sri Guru Singh Sabha which is a premier Sikh institution here and has been working with the Congress since the beginning of the national movement. It is quite needless for us to glorify the doings of each and every individual member of the Dal. The Akali Dal's name is a household word in Bombay. As for sacrifices, none in Bombay at least among Sikhs can beat the brilliant record of its illustrious Secretary and his wife Shrimati Amrit Kaur.

While recognising the right of the Secretary to speak on political matters, to end the dispite, we request all the Sikhs in Bombay to await the final decision of Shiromnagi Akali Dal, Amritsar, and we request all the [illegible] side by it and in the inter[illegible]meny we hope no Sikh w[illegible] the press uselessly.—Yo[illegible]

Teja Singh, Kisha[illegible] Harbans Singh, Sadhu[illegible] Avtar Singh, Chanda Sing[illegible]ngh, Labh Singh, Shank[illegible]atha Singh, Amar Singh[illegible]ngh, Dula Singh, Unrao[illegible]anan Singh, Kartar Sing[illegible]ngh, Shamsingh, Bhag[illegible]mer, Mitha Singh, Sujan[illegible]Sewa Singh, Arjan Singh[illegible]ngh, Joda Singh, Kartar[illegible]urd-val Singh, Balwant[illegible]gan Singh, Merhsingh,[illegible]Jai-singh, Tirath Singh[illegible]sh, Gopalsingh, Ranjit[illegible]abh Singh, Modansingh[illegible]ng, Harnamsingh, Sari[illegible]ava Singh, Santa Singh[illegible]gh, Kehar Singh, Achi[illegible]Na-rainsingh, Ala Singh[illegible]gh, Suratsingh, Moola[illegible]nda Singh, Ganda Sing[illegible]ar-singh, Kirpalsingh,[illegible]gh, Mohan Singh, Shars[illegible]Sa-dhusingh, Sundersingh, Indersingh, Ajitsingh, Mahindrasingh, Jogindrasingh, Amarsingh, Jowalsingh, Sobhasingh, Bagh Singh, Mangalsingh, Sohansingh, Hakimsingh, Nikkasingh, Fakir Singh, Nanak Singh, Sohelsingh, Budhsingh, Makhansingh, Lachman Singh, Pritamsingh, Sharamsingh, Jaswantsingh, Premsingh, Jagatsingh Nihalsingh, Dollasingh, Bishensingh, Hazarasingh, Chanchal-Singh, Tarasingh, Sujansingh.

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The re-opening ceremony of the above Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) as under:—

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Mr. K. H. JHANGIANI, Chief Agent, 5, Haroon Building, KARACHI.

S. N. GHOSH, B.A., General Manager, "Universal Buildings", MADRAS.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

TRADE DEMAND CONTINUES.

Natural Recovery.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 7 points on foreign selling. For some time there was narrow business but later on prices improved on trade buying and buying on the reaction theory. After continuous decline some rally was overdue and this improvement does not suggest any change in the general situation. The market closed at a rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and prices closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved 8 points to 10.49c

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points and declined further on expectations of bearish Federation half yearly figures. Later on prices improved on steadier New York opening advices and trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 5.81 and sales amounted to 8000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures lost 8 points while Egyptian Sakel declined 9 to 10 points. A sharp break of 28 points was recorded in Alexandria Sakel Futures market.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S VIEWS.

Throughout the week there has been a reactionary feeling in the market, which has been affected unfavourably by the announcement by the Farm Board that the acreage reduction was going to be much less than was necessary to correct the supply position. Such propaganda has been a most undesirable feature in the cotton market ever since the Farm Board commenced its operations. Everyone in the trade will be greatly relieved when the Farm Board retires from the field and allows usual conditions to function in an ordinary manner. The re-action which we have had in this particular instance has improved greatly the technical position of the market. Prior to its happening there was a tendency for the advance in the price of the raw material to run ahead of what would be obtained for manufactured goods.

Trade reports continue to improve. Garside estimates the sales of cloth during February in the U. S. A. at 154 per cent. of production. Conditions in the Textile Industry are also better in India and the Far East. The outlook in the East is generally much brighter and the recent recovery in the price of Silver should give more confidence to traders.

We are of opinion the present re-action has now gone far enough and Millowners would be well advised to take advantage of the more attractive prices to secure supplies.

The local market during the week has followed closely the decline in America and our quotations are lower by Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 per candy. It is noticeable that our Broach contract has had the heaviest decline largely owing to heavy selling by option dealers. Actual cotton, especially staple varieties, has kept steady and this was to be expected owing to the increasing activity in the Indian Textile Industry.

Arrivals into Bombay are steadily falling off, indicating that we are now nearing the end of our principal crops. Desirable qualities of Oomra and Bengal descriptions are becoming scarcer. The remaining supply of Indian cotton is appreciably smaller than it was at this time last year, in fact so much so that India will be compelled to be a considerable importer of American and other the season.

growths during the remainder of

SHORT COVERING BY CO-OPS.

Messrs. T. Smith and Co. state: Prices reacted yesterday on reported "short" covering by Co-operatives. The Farm Board's speculative operations may temporarily prove profitable but eventually will lose its reputation as the World may refuse to follow its edicts. Finding Indian operators bullish due to the Indian statistical position and the revival of trade in India, China, Japan, England and America, resulting from the Indian political settlement and stabilization in Silver, the Farm Board commenced selling on the prediction of a smaller decrease in acreage ignoring such reliable preliminary estimates as Fossicks Bureau and the large reduction in Fertilizer sales. If the Farm Board is really desirous of curtailing American acreage why did it inflate prices from 14-1/4/C to 16-3/4/C last year about this time by calling tenders for about 9 lac B/s. Nobody disputes the Farm Board are out to assist American farmers but such illegitimate manipulation will eventually discredit it. Not knowing what the next move will be on the part of Co-operatives, we think any expression of opinion is valueless. However, we can say present prices are not dear and notwithstanding Farm Board's propaganda, there has been a gradual improvement in the World's trade since the beginning of this year and there is every likelihood of a better consumption of American Cotton during the second half of this season. We think it extremely dangerous to be "short" at present price.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Federation consumption figures American end of January 5,278,000 B/s against 7,083,000 B/s same period last year."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York May Highest 10.95 (2-08 p.m.)

New York May Lowest 10.75 (10-26 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Co-operatives now reported buying.

New York: Opened lower owing to cables poorer than expected. Advanced during the afternoon on liberal buying for New Orleans account. Private estimate February consumption 4,31,000.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents cabled on 12th instant:—

11-02 a.m. Liverpool: General selling on easier Egyptian.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Market works towards buying basis; should be attractive on a further decline."

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on foreign selling, but later reacted on trade buying and buying on the reaction theory.

Approximate difference between markets.—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.79

Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq 4.65

Difference 114 points eq Rs. 50.

New York May (close) 10.93 eq 5.46

Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq 4.65

Difference 81 points eq Rs. 36

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) May 66, October 52 (American points).

—:o:—

NEW YOURK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 12.

May	10.93 plus. 07
July	11.16 plus. 09
October	11.48 plus. 09
December	11.68 plus. 08
January	11.73 plus. 06
Middlin Spot	10.80 plus. 10

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 12.

March	10.75 plus. 08
May	10.94 plus. 09
Middling Spot	10.49 plus. 08

—:o:—

New York, Mar. 12.

New York:—10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	10.62
May	10.82
July	11.06

New York:—Noon Call.

March	10.65
May	10.86
July	11.10

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

March	5.63	5.68 —06
April		5.71 —06
May	5.73	5.74 —06
June		5.78 —06
July	5.82	5.82 —07
August		5.86 —07
September		5.90 —07
October	5.93	5.94 —07
November		5.98 —07
December		6.02 —07
January	6.06	6.06 —07
February		6.10 —07
March		6.14 —07
Middling Spot		5.81 —09

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	8,000
Sales for Exports	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Although the forward market was closed to-day no less than 25,000 Bales business was done. Most of the offices and brokers were busy doing business. Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 204/8 and after declining to Rs. 204/- advanced to Rs. 207/- and July-August delivery rose to Rs. 213/-. This is the way how the cotton Act is operation.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

March	146.30+2.60
June	139.40+3.90
September	137.40+2.50

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.42
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.62
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.82
Oomra, Good	3.82
Oomra, Fully Good	4.02
Oomra, Fine	4.22
Bengal, Good	3.62
Bengal, Fully Good	3.77
Bengal, Fine	3.92
Scinde, Fully Good	3.77
Scinde, Fine	3.92
Scinde, Superfine	4.07

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

March	8.86
May	8.86
July	8.96
September	9.07
October	9.16
November	9.16
January	9.28
Sakellaridis F. G. F., Spot	9.35

—:o:—

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Liverpool Wheat:—
March s 4/2 7/8d up 1d.
May s 4/4 5/8d up 7/8d.
July s 4/6 1/8d up 7/8d.
Chicago Wheat:—
March dol 73 3/8 down 1/8
May dol 81 1/2 down 1/8
July dol 64 1/8 down 3/8
Argentine Linseed:—
April 11.27 up 9
May 11.39 up 12
New York Sugar:—
uJly 134—1
Sept 141—0
Dec 148—2

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 420/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 93/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 34/7 Closing Rs. 34/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8 Closing Rs. 34/7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

	Bales
Khandesh	862
Central	999
Hyderabad-Gaorani	187
Berar	1,417
Central Provinces	1,273
Dhollera	296
Rajputana	308
Sind-Punjab	849
Broach	1,694
Compta-Dharwar	158
Americans	257
East Africans	2,011
Cotton	10,311
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,192
Linseed	5,221
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	451
Gingellyseeds	58
Groundnuts	12,366
Castorseeds	5,571
Rice	108,849
Myrabollams	2,853
Cottonseeds	7,707
Gram	3,000
Joowar	1,566
Bajree	268
Coal	487 tons

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	5	0
Silver Ready	44	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	39	8	0
Silver, 2nd "	39	14	0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

3 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 5-3/4 per cent.

One month 5 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FREE OFFERINGS OF TATA STEEL ORDINARIES

Quiet Tone

Bombay, Mar. 13.

To-day some well-known operators was offering freely Tata Steel Ordinary shares for which the general expectation was favourable owing to the Tariff Board's recommendations. Unfavourable news about the Mill-Merger has a weakening effect at the opening of the market. There was scattered buying and selling which resulted in irregular price changes.

The decline in the values of raw Cotton and less demand for Mill cloth also had unfavourable effect.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 712; 18; 11-14; 16
Century 267; 64; 68
Colaba 112; 13; 12
Crescent 82; 83-2
Fazul 410; 14; 10; 14; 13; 16
Indore 366; 65-10
Madhowji 29-12
Nagpur 386; 80; 81
New Great 177; 79; 75-10
Pearl 257; 53-2
Simplex 76; 75
Swadeshi 296; 91; 92
Burma 471; 73; 68
Hydro 111
Tram 120-10; 120-5
Deff. 283-2; 83.12
Ord. 27; 25; 6; 25-4
Bundi 14; 10-8
Indian 185; 86
Katni Ord. 156.60
Alcock 173; 82

On the whole the tone of the market was quiet. Bombay Burmas were weak on absence of demand and closed at Rs. 468/12. There was good demand for Indian Bleaching and Scindia shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 712/ and after advancing to Rs. 718/ declined to Rs. 711/ but again recovered and closed at Rs. 716/4.

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-8
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	716-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	268-12
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	381-4
100 Colaba	112.8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	83-2
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	1-7-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	416-4
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gogag	131-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	365-10
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	12-0
100 Kahtau	150-0
100 Kohinoor	155-10
250 Laxmi	1020-0
100 Madhowji	29-12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	125-0
200 New Great P.	125-0
100 New Great	175-10
100 New City	-6-4
250 Pabani	153-12
250 Pearl	253-2
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	75-0
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	292-8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	667-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4XD
50-25 Central	14-6d
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1070-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 India	186-4
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	625-0
100 Katni	160-0
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	151-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-10
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	8-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	957-8
1000 Andhra Val.	607-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bombay Tram	120-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	106-4
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1060
1000 Tata Power	471-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	772-8xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	84
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	662-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-0
30 Tata Steel D.	283.12
7 Tatta Steel	25-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	172-8
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	43.12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	468.12
50 Bom. Burma New	167-8
100 Indian Bleaching	145
15 Scindia	8-4-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	63.8-0
5 p.c. 1954-55 Tax Free	101-7-6

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 89
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 13-16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 11th inst. £4-4.11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 15/16 11th inst. 13 11/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7/8 11th inst. 13 5/8 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 11th inst. 29 7/8 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 p.c. 11th inst. 2 21/32 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discount's 6 Mos 2 7/8 p.c. 11th inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver: Quiet. China a small seller. India bought and sold.

Leaders Tour Kathiawar.

—:o:—

CRUSADE AGAINST FOREIGN CLOTH.

New Agreement With Cloth Merchants.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Mar. 8.

The Saurastra Swadeshi Prashark Mandal is touring different places of Kathiawar to extend the duration of seals of foreign cloth as well as stopping of orders of foreign cloth. The Mandal is going to begin an organised campaign to purge Kathiawar of its foreign cloth Sjt. Fulchandbhai, Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Ratilal Sheth and others will devote their attention to this thing.

A new agreement is being signed by the cloth-merchants. A uniform policy will be pronounced for Kathiawar. The volunteers will tour all the villages of Kathiawar in different batches to propound the principles of Swadeshism as well as to extend the use of Khaddar.

SADHUS AND NATIONAL WORK

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Mar. 8.

Sjt. Tlockchandji, a Jain Muni, who has plunged himself whole heartedly into the national struggle, was here. He had a long talk with Sjt. Manekchand and others. It is necessary that Sadhus of different communities should help the national cause.

Lady volunteers are hawking Khaddar daily in the city. Volunteers are enlisted here for national struggle and youths are ready to meet the call of the nation.

"Saurastra" To Be Out On Saturday.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Mar. 7.

The "Saurastra", under the editorship of Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, is to be out on 14th instant. The public of Kathiawar will be able to get authentic information and to ventilate their grievances in a weekly paper, which champions vigorously the cause of the people of Kathiawar.

Discussions are going on to start an English weekly specially dealing with Indian States problems and the journalists are considering this subject seriously.

It is learnt that the journalists of Kathiawar will gather at a place for general discussions about propagating journalism.

PRINCES' PURDAH MEETING IN KATHIAWAR.

—:o:—

A Sudden Postponement.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Mar. 7.

The meeting of all Princes was suddenly postponed. It is learnt that the Princes are trying to solve the social economic and political problems of Kathiawar. Some Princes will take the initiative in establishing representative assemblies. Greatest precaution is taken by the State authorities to preserve secret of the Conference.

PREPARING FOR GREATER STRUGGLE

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR, March 10.

In pursuance of the Delhi settlement Syts. S. R. Haldipurkar, G. S. Nadkarni, Shamrao Shenvi, Manjrekar, and 22 others were released from the local jail, yesterday afternoon. They were taken through the town in a mighty procession. In the evening Syt. Haldipurkar addressed a public meeting in the bazaar square on the political situation and exhorted all to utilise this breathing time to prepare for a yet greater struggle that might ensue.

B. B. R. A. S. SILVER MEDAL

In 1928 the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society established a silver medal of its own, to be given triennially to a member who was considered to have made the most signal contribution to Oriental scholarship during the previous three years. The first medal will be presented this year to Mr. S. V. Karandikar, for his book "Hindu Exogamy: a systematic study of Hindu Marriage Outside the Gotra" which was recently published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala.

Amusements

The Excelsior

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PARAMOUNT ON PARADE

Featuring 50 Star Artistes including

MAURICE CHEVALIER, RUTH CHATTERTON, DENNIS KING and CLARA BOW,

EMPIRE THEATRE.

AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

The World's Greatest Emotional Actress:

NORMA TALMADGE

In her first Talking Picture.

'NEW YORK NIGHTS'

The Drama of a Chorus Girl, who bartered her beauty for luxury.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

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With a Cast of FAMOUS INDIAN STAGE and SCREEN STARS

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In Songs, Choruses, Sketches, etc.

In Bengali, Urdu and Hindi.

Dr. TANDON'S ANAND VILAS (Regd.) Rs. 6/- per bottle.
Restores Nervous Breakdown and Lost Personality
A sovereign remedy for Brain workers and aged people
Dr. TANDON'S VICHITRA (Regd.) Rs. 4 per box.
A Boon for Sleeplessness & Sluggish Liver
Sole Agents:—MESSRS. ANGRA BROS., Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty: And 110, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

...ist says :

...yone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students who Report Astounding Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man and woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects and curb bad habits, is decribed in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces", ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System.

Mr. Arne Krogh writes:

"Your work is full of deep Truths, so natural, that I did not appreciate them till they were put before me. It is not new thoughts given me, but my own, my intelligence and my forces awakened, brought in order so that I can have the best use of them."

Another report from Melle. Odette Frey reads: "I cannot sufficiently praise and recommend your System to my friends. Furthermore, I can truthfully, say that from the day I possessed your System, my ailments disappeared and my will-power increased."

Mr. Franz Worz describes his experiences as follows:—"It is really unbelievable what powers one can obtain through the wonderful Knowles System. The results are so astounding that I cannot recommend it too highly."

It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of 'The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces' to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of Suggestion and Hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects. In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowless. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own hand-writing.

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look,
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to: PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-K.), No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas, (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

BIRTH CONTROL

A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

A DECADE OF ANGLO-EGYPTION STRIFE

II*

We publish below the second instalment of the Note on Egyptian affairs prepared by the Foreign Policy Association of America.

Sarwat Pasha refused to begin all over again the process of employing foreigners, especially since the Egyptian government had recently paid out six or seven million pounds, he said, in compensation to departing foreign officials." He wished, accordingly, to limit British treaty officials to two—the financial and judicial advisers." He did agree, however, that no change should be made in the number, status and functions of foreign officials in the public security and police services pending reform of the capitulatory system." except by agreement with Great Britain. He also agreed that if it were necessary to appoint foreign officials in future, preference would be given to British subjects."

It was not until 1929 and 1930 that the British government offered to entrust responsibility for foreign life and property in Egypt to the Egyptian government itself." Not all Europeans in Egypt regarded this offer with equanimity, some of them fearing that the guarantees of safety provided under the proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty might prove insufficient." The Egyptian representatives had no hesitation, however, in accepting the responsibilities involved. The European element in the police department, it was arranged, was to be reduced by one-fifth annually for five years, British commandants being retained throughout the period. The European Bureau of the Public Security Department, however, was to be abolished." Nahas Pasha, at one point in the 1930 negotiations signified his intention of dispensing with the services of the British judicial and financial advisers at the end of the current financial year. Mr. Henderson persuaded him, however, to retain both officials until the termination of the their contracts."

THE CAPITULATIONS AND THE MIXED COURTS.

In addition to the guarantees offered to foreigners in Egypt by the British occuping authorities, there has existed a further system of legal safeguards, referred to as the capitulations, devised by the Ottoman Sultans, and antedating the British occupation. By these so-called capitulations, nationals of certain powers "were granted special commercial privileges, immunity from personal taxation without the consent of their governments, inviolability of domicile, protection from arbitrary arrest and exemption from jurisdiction of native courts." The last of these privileges resulted in such confusion that Nubar Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, introduced in 1876 the institution known as the Mixed Courts; these had jurisdiction in civil cases affecting nationals of capitulatory powers, who were no longer permitted to defend suits or bring action in their respective consular courts. Judges representing Egypt and all the capitulatory powers served in the Mixed Courts, and the General Assembly of the Mixed Tribunals met from time to time to deal with matters affecting the interests of capitulatory powers.

In practice this system, although a vast improvement over conditions existing before 1873, was still cumbersome. " The necessity of trying foreign defendants in their own consular courts in criminal cases resulted in a great diversity of punishments for identical offenses—a circumstance not at all conducive to the maintenance of public order." Moreover, when the Egyptian government wished to alter customs tariffs, change tax rates" or adopt legislation which might affect foreigners as well as Egyptians, it still had to negotiate separately with each of the twelve capitulatory powers, or secure their assent through the General Assembly of the Mixed Tribunals."

BRITAIN'S EFFORTS TO ALTER CAPITULATORY SYSTEM.

Since 1919 Great Britain has been trying with Egypt's consent, to meet both of these objections to the existing system—(a) by closing the consular courts, and (b) by having transferred to itself the capitulatory rights enjoyed by other foreign powers in Egypt. This would make it possible for Egypt to enact legislation applicable to foreigner after negotiating with Great Britain only; consular courts would have jurisdiction only in matters of personal status, or be closed altogether, while criminal as well as civil cases involving nationals as former capitulatory powers would be tried before the Mixed Courts. Clauses were inserted in each of the Anglo-Egyptian agreements between 1920 and 1930 with these ends in view. In 1920 laws were actually drafted providing for the transfer to the Mixed Courts of the jurisdiction of consular courts. The British government negotiated with the eleven other capitulatory powers with a view to securing their acceptance of these laws and persuading them to relinquish their special rights in favour of Great Britain. Only five of them consented, however. The British authorities then invited the various powers to send representatives to a conference on the subject to be held in Cairo in February 1928 but the response was slow, political difficulties intervened in Egypt, and the conference was not held, the powers objecting that the British proposals had not yet been worked out in sufficient detail. The Egyptian government turned finally to the practical work of reforming the code of the Criminal Procedure for the future use of the Mixed Courts, still retaining the hope that an international commission might be appointed within a reasonable time to settle the problem of the consular courts.

The Anglo-Egyptian draft treaty of 1930 asserted that the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt was no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times; that accordingly the British government would undertake to use all its influence to persuade the capitulatory powers to allow the application of Egyptian legislation, to their nationals and to agree to the suppression of consular courts, whose jurisdiction would be transferred to the Mixed Courts. The Egyptian government on its part asserted that although it agreed to this article it did not relinquish its hope for the ultimate abolition of the capitulations.

THE SUDAN

It was over the question of the Sudan that Anglo-Egyptian negotiations finally broke down in 1930 after agreement had been reached on all other matters. The extreme limit of British concession fell short of Egyptian demands, but the fact that agreement seemed at one time on be almost in sight was in itself notable, inasmuch as up to this time there had seembed no prospect whatever of reconcilen reopposing the views of Egyptians. British Madhist rebellion of 1881-1885 of Egypt the majority of the Sudanese provinces were under Egyptian rule for a period of about sixty years and when the forced the Egyptians to withdraw, the Khedive still hoped to restore his dominion over the Sudan at the earliest opportunity. In 1896-1898 the Sudan was reconquered, but this time with British collaboration. To the reconquest of the Sudan Greant Britain made several contributions:

Before the British occupation rical right. (b) on the fact that the majority of the expituer and the majority of the troops used in the reconquest of the Sudan were furnished by Egypt: and (c) on natural right, since Egypt depends on the Nile for its life, while almost all the Nile water reaching Egypt flows first through the Sudan.

((1) A timely loan of £800,000 at 2 3/4 per cent; (2) A number of British officers, who directed the campaign, and a British stiffering in the Egyptian army; (3) Reorganisation of the Egyptian army, which increased its efficiency substantially; (4) Reconstruction of the Egyptian administrative and financial systems, without which the campaign would have been impossible. 66.

Egypt, on the other hand, furnished the army which carried on the campaign, and more than two-thirds of the funds expended on it. Egypt's historical claim to the Sudan also constituted a weapon which Great Britain used to check French ambitions in that area at the time of the Fashoda incident. 67

BRITISH AND EGYPTIANS CLAIMS TO THE SUDAN

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan covers to-day over 1,000,000 miles and embraces a population estimated at 5 1/2 million, 68 divided among pagan black tribes of the southern provinces, the Arabs of the north, and the mixed populations of the middle provinces. Egyptian nationalists claimed practically the whole country to be an integral part of Egyptian territory, basing that claim (a) on Egypt's historical rights of their position: (a) Egypt could never have won back the Sudan, without British aid; (b) The Egyptian administration of the Sudan in the nineteenth century was notorious oppressive and unproductive; (c) Under British direction the administration of the Sudan has been remarkably successful, forming one of the brightest pages in the History the development of backward regions; (d) The majority of the Sudanese, they assert, do not want to be left to Egyptian control.

The Sudan issued became acute when Egyptian independence was recognized theoretically in 1922, the British government assuming that the Anglo-Egyptian condominium established in 1899 should continue to be effective, while Egyptians insisted that their suzerainty over the Sudan should be recognized immediately. The discussions of this subject during the past decade have centered particularly about three items—(a) Egyptian participation in the Sudan administration (b) Egyptian rights of immigration into the Sudan and (c) the Nile water supply questions will be concidered in order.

EGYPTIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE SUDAN ADMINISTRATION

Under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian convention of 1899, (1) the supreme military and civil command in the Sudan was entrusted to a British Governor-General. No provision was made whereby the Egyptian partner in the condominium could exercise a check upon this Governor-General, in spite of the fact that the decrees issued by the latter had to be communicated to the president of the Egyptian Council of Ministers as well as to the British High Commissioner in Cairo. Moreover, except in subordinate posts, Egyptian administrative officials in the Sudan were rapidly replaced by British officials. Administrative policies were determined by British officials on the spot in consultation with the authorities in London. Although Egypt furnished annual subsidies for civil and military expenditures in the Sudan and Egyptian soldiers formed the greater part of the Sudan garrisons, and although Brritish and Egyptian flags were flown side by side on the public buildings, Egyptian influence in the Sudan administration was negligible and British officials fell into the habit of discussing administrative problems of the Sudan as if they were the concern of the British Government alone. Egypt, one Governor-General suggested, should be content with what it it already had.

"It should always be borne in mind," he wrote, that for the money spent on the Sudan, Egypt has acquired a peaceful southern frontier, and an assured water supply—two factors of vital importance to her prosperity and progress.—By this undoubtedly remunerative investment she has secured for herself a sound and inexpensive insurance policy.

Lord Milner advised in 1920 that both the number and organization of the Egyptian garrisons in the Sudan be reconsidered and the financial burden upon Egypt for their maintenance reduced. He thought that it should be the aim of British policy in general to relieve Egypt from any financial responsibility for the Sudan." Lord Curzon, on the contrary, asserted in the following year the principle that Egypt should continue to afford the Sudan the same military assistance as in the past, or its equivalent in the form of a financial subsidy, since the peaceful development of the Sudan was essential to the security of Egypt and to the maintenance of its water supply."

THE SUDAN CRISIS—1924

The question of Egypt's position in the Sudan came to a head in 1924 through a series of unhappy egnsodes. There were the mutinies of Egyptian trops in the Sudan, already referred to, followed by Sa'ad Pasha Zaghlul's insistence at London that Egypt would not relinquish its claim to complete rights of ownership of the Sudan nor cease to regard the British as usurpers." In the Sudan itself Egyptian propagandists did what they could to popularize this view. Not long after there came the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, the ejector of all purely Egyptian military units from the Sudan, and their replacement by Sudanese units locally recruited. The Egyptian Parliament felt that something must be done to assert Egypt's military parity with Great Britain in the Sudan. It therefore voted an appropriation to be applied to the military defense of the latter country, forwarding a subsidy of £E562,500 in 1925 and annual subsidies of £E750,000 thereafter for expenditure by the Sudan administration. This amounted to one-sixth of the total revenue of the Sudan.

In 1927 Sarwat Pasha demanded that the Sudan be allowed to return to the states existing be-

(Continued on next page.)

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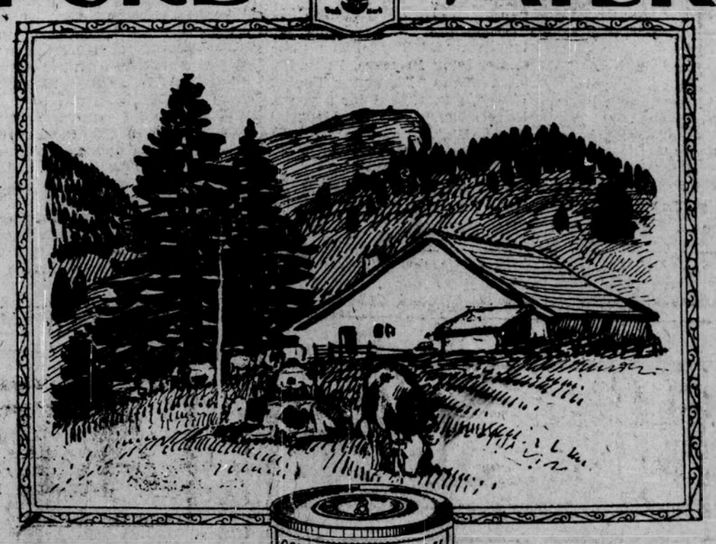

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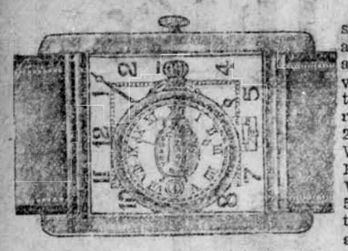

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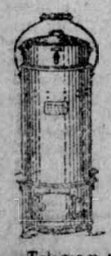

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POLITICAL PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

fore 1924—i. e., that Egyptian troops be readmitted to that country on the former basis. Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested instead that Egypt should promise to continue the recently created military subsidy until such time as circumstances warranted a revision of the arrangement. In 1929 Mohammed Pasha Mahmud agreed to a compromise, giving up the demand for immediate restoration of the status existing before 1924 in the Sudan in return for Mr. Henderson's undertaking to consider sympathetically a proposal to readmit an Egyptian battalion to the Sudan when it came time for British troops to evacuate Cairo This offer was renewed in 1930. In the latter year Mr. Henderson also suggested the general formula that the status of the Sudan should be that resulting from the 1899 conventions and promised within a year after the coming into effect of the treaty to enter into friendly discussions with respect to any article concerning which difficulties might have arisen. Negotiations broke down on the question of immigration, however, before an agreement on military affairs was finally concluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Abbas Hilmi II, deposed Khedive of Egypt, wrote recently that one of the three questions of fundamental importance for Egypt in respect to the Sudan was that it should have an outlet there for its growing population, and that the Sudan administration should grant Egyptian immigration priority. Nahas Pasha pressed for recognition of this claim during the London negotiations of 1930. As British authorities see it, however, a fundamental factor in the success of the British administration of the Sudan has been the fact that it has been carried on for the benefit of the local population rather than in the interests of a large foreign population; and it is intended that this shall continue to be the case. Thus Mr. Henderson was prepared to assure Nahas Pasha that there would be no discrimination in the Sudan as between British subjects and Egyptian nationals in the matter of immigration, and yet refused to consent to Nahas Pasha's demand that there should be no restriction whatever on Egyptian or British immigration into the Sudan "unless the person immigrating or entering into the Sudan is forbidden to do so by his respective Government." It was this disagreement on which the conference was finally wrecked.

THE NILE WATER SUPPLY.

Lord Milner in his 1920 report acknowledged that although Egypt and the Sudan were in his opinion two different countries and bound to develop on very different lines, Egypt would always have one interest of supreme importance in the Sudan.

"The Nile, upon which the very existence of Egypt depends," he wrote, "flows for hundreds of miles through the Sudan, and it is vital to Egypt to prevent any such diversion of water from the Nile as might diminish her present cultivable area or preclude the reclanation of her soil, some 2,000,000 acres in extent, which is capable of being brought under cultivation, when, by means of storage, the present supply of water available for irrigation has been increased."

He added, however, that it was out of the question for Egyptian interests in Nile water to be safeguarded by means of subjecting the Sudan to Egyptian political domination. Already in February the British High Commissioner had assured Egyptians that the Gezireh irrigation area in the Sudan would be limited to a maximum of 300,000 'feddans' (acres).

Lord Curzon in 1921 promised that Great Britain would undertake to secure for Egypt its fair share of the waters of the Nile and that no new irrigation works would be begun on that river or its tributaries south of Wadi Halfa without the concurrence of three conservators representing Egypt, the Sudan and Uganda respectively. Prime Minister MacDonald in October 1924 reiterated that the British Government was prepared to secure Egypt's interests in the Nile water supply. But in spite of these repeated assurances the assassination of Sir Lee Stack by a fanatical Egyptian nationalist led the Conservative Government in November 1921 to threaten officially to increase the Gezireh irrigation area in the Sudan from 300,000 "feddans" to an unlimited extent. Prime Minister Zaghlul Pasha protested that this threat to the water supply of Egypt was out of all proportion to the occasion which brought it forth and Sir Austen Chamberlain apologized for the wording of the demand in the House of Commons. Ziwar Pasha, who succeeded Zaghlul Pasha as Prime Minister, secured a written withdrawal of the threat in an exchange of notes on January 26, 1925. But the British retraction came too late to prevent the impression from deepening in Egyptian minds that because of its special position in the Sudan Great Britain had a strangle-hold upon Egypt of which it would not hesitate to take advantage if it wished again to force the Cairo Government into submission.

THE 1929 AGREEMENT ON THE NILE WATER SUPPLY.

As a result of the exchange of notes just referred to, a mixed commission was appointed to examine the whole question of the Nile water supply and to propose a basis on which irrigation could be carried out with full consideration of the interests of Egypt "and without detriment to her natural and historic rights." This commission reported in March 1926 and its findings were adopted substantially as they stood in a subsequent exchange of notes which took place between Mohammed Pasha Mahmud and Lord Lloyd on May 7, 1929. Egypt was guaranteed an adequate share of the water supply. Great Britain also promised that facilities would be granted Egyptian officials for discharging their duties with respect to measuring the distribution of Nile water. No new irrigation or power works would be built on the Upper Nile by Great Britain without the previous consent of the Egyptian Government. Lord Lloyd's letter to Mohammed Pasha ended with the most positive assurances that the detailed provisions of the agreement would be observed at all times and under any conditions that might arise.

NATIONALIST POSITION.

A comparison of the various Anglo-Egyptian agreements of the past decade shows that Egypt has managed on the whole to strengthen its position by refusing to accept the offers originally made to it by the British Government. Undoubtedly the favourable character of the general agreements of 1929 and 1930 was due in large degree to the fact that a Labour Government was in power in Great Britain at the time they were negotiated. To the extent to which this is true, it follows that a change of Government in Great Britain might place Egyptian negotiators in a less favorable position. But another factor in the situation has been the general amelioration of feeling between Great Britain and Egypt, resulting from the British offers of 1929 and 1930, the alteration of British policy with respect to Egypt's domestic affairs, the lapse of time since the violent anti-British campaigns of 1924, and the increasing preoccupation of Egyptians with economic as opposed to political problems, and the consequent emphasis on interests common to both Great Britain and Egypt. Meanwhile issues of such importance have been raised in Egypt with respect to internal affairs that during the last six months of 1930 Anglo-Egyptian relations have been relegated to the background while front-page news and comment have been devoted more and more to the constitutional questions dicussed in Part II of this report.

DOMESTIC ISSUE.

On October 22, 1930 there was promulgated in Egypt the second constitution that country has had since the abolition of the British protectorate on February 28, 1922. This constitution was accompanied by a new electoral law, substituting for direct elections a system of two-degree voting. Both measures were of a nature to arouse wide concern among nationalist groups in Egypt. They enhanced in some respects the prerogatives of the King, strengthened the position of the present Cabinet (opposed by at least 96 per cent of the members of the last Chamber of Deputies), and reduced the power of the Wafdist party which controlled that Chamber.

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

The parties which have figured in Egyptian political life until recently are four in number. By far the largest of these is the Wafdist party, numbering among its adherents the overwhelming majority of villagers, townsmen of the working classes, and students, together with a certain proportion of wealthier Egyptians. It has stood for complete independence, the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and non-recognition of the British reservations of February 28, 1922. It has also asserted Egypt's right to regard the Sudan as an integral portion of Egyptian territory. Under the leadership of Sa'ad Pasha Zaghlul the Wafdist party gained a strong hold upon the imagination of the masses after the World War, when systematic propaganda was carried on throughout the country in favour of the liberation of Egypt from all forms of British control. Since then it has won every general election and furnish three of the Prime Ministers who have served Egypt since April 1923.

(To Be Continued.)

BRITAIN WANTS A LEAN GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Lloyd George Twitted.

(By ROBERT LYND).

Mr. H. G. Wells and his collaborators have been telling us in "The Science of Life" that the build of a man's body corresponds in some way to his character and genius.

Thus the lean man is the more likely to be a fanatic or spinner of theories, while in the man of medium build you will more probably find the intuitively practical man, such as Cavour or Mr. Lloyd George.

I have never had much faith in those theories of "body-build" which associate leanness with fanaticism of a rather sinister kind and exalt all fat men as mountains of good nature. I believe that these theories have been spun out of the jealous brains of the fat while the lean, not being subject to jealousy, have never retorted in kind.

If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that, as the human race has grown older, it has grown leaner, and that, as it has grown leaner, it has grown more tolerant, and even more good natured. Fifty years ago, if you wanted to meet a real fanatic, you had only to go into a club and speak to the most corpulent member you could discover in one of the arm-chairs.

THE FAT FANATIC.

There have, of course, been many exceptions to the rule of the fanaticism of the fat. I have no doubt that every Falstaff of either sex who reads these lines is an exception. At the same time, I am sure that if I were being tried by a magistrate for poaching, I should be happiest if he were a tall, lean fellow, with stooping shoulders and a weak chin. And if I were a revolutionary in the dock, nothing would terrify me more than to be faced by a judge with a double chin and protuberant cheeks.

After all, if there is such virtue in fatness, why is it that the fat are so terrified of fatness, and are at such pains to reduce themselves to the proportions of Cassius? The lean guest at table eats and drinks what he or she likes, but the fat, or potentially fat, person eyes every dish and every glass with suspicion as something that may add the hundredth part of a cubit to his or her circumference.

Thus it is clear that, while it is the custom to eulogise fatness, leanness is the secret ideal of the human race. I do not say this because I happen myself to be of the lean persuasion. I write as an impartial and cold-blooded observer, who has been forced to certain conclusions by an overwhelming mass of evidence.

It was not a fat man, but Mr. Bernard Shaw, who brought good humour into English Socialism. And it is commonly reported that by far the best humoured man on the left wing of the Labour Party to-day is the far from fat Mr. James Maxton.

As for the "medium-broad type" that the authors of "The Science of Life" praise as the "intuitively practical man," I have no wish to say a word in disparagement of Cavour or Mr. Lloyd George, but I can remember a time when the medium-broad Mr. Lloyd George was looked upon by many people, not as an intuitively practical man, but as a fanatic rather more dangerous than Robespierre. Perhaps it will be replied that he was leaner then and has grown more medium-broad with the years. Such are the replies commonly made to incontrovertible arguments.

In my opinion—with all respect as I say, to Mr. Lloyd George—the lean have in the past left the affairs of the world far too much in the hands of the medium-broad men, instead of taking them into their own.

There has never in any country been a Cabinet consisting exclusively of tall, lean men, and, as a result, there has never been a country the affairs of which have not been perpetually more or less muddled.

The truth is, the lean are too modest, too disinclined to sing their own praises, and so the fat and the medium-broad have thrust them aside and even executed them—poor Robespierre, for instance, who, if he had been allowed to live, would almost certainly have developed into a kindly and tolerant old gentleman.

We have onlyy to imagine that we have only to imagine what would have happened if Napoleon had been a tall, lean man in order to appreciate the desirability of leanness. We have only to imagine on the other hand, what would have happened if Abraham Lincoln had been a fat or medium-broad man, in order to realise the peril to mankind of fatness and medium-broadness.

I rather think that the best thing that this country could do in the present crisis would be to form a Cabinet consisting of exclusively of lean men chosen irrespective of party. My impression is that we shall have a thin time until we allow thin men to govern us.

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Can Officials Be Present In Council When Their Conduct Is Criticised ?

IMPORTANT RULING BY C. P COUNCIL PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, March 10.

During the debate of Saturday last Mr. Kale of Berar raised a point of order whether Officials whose conduct was being criticised in Councils could attend the proceedings.

The question arose when the conduct of the Inspector General of Prisons was being strongly attacked in the Council for having passed certain uncalled for remarks against pleaders and doctors who participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement, in the Akola Jail Inspection Book.

Mr. Powell Inspector General is said to have called these persons as 'Parasites' of society and a storm of opposition arose during the course of debate. Mr. Powell was present in the Press gallery, when his conduct was being discussed and Mr. Kale, therefore, raised the point of order. Mr. Kale also stated that the Home Member was constantly taking the help of the Inspector General in replying the councillors and etiquette required that he should not be present.

The President promised to go through the point raised by Mr. Kale and gave ruling yesterday that such officers can attend the Council provided they apply in writing to the President of the House for neccessary permission.

In the case under reference his sanction had been obtained but it was obtained rather late.

MORE MISSIONARY STORIES

Bandits' Note To American Consul-General.

LONDON, March 11.

According to Reuter's Washinton correspondent, two missionaries, one an American Rev. B. N. Nelson, and other a Norweigian Rev. Krishtofer Vedi, were tied to stakes and were whipped with bamboo poles by Chinese bandits who have sent a note to the American Counsel-General at Hankow informing him of the tortures and demanding "hastening of ransom money or worse will follow." The Consul General has informed are still twenty-seven British, the State Department. There American, Italian, French, Swiss, Norwegian and Spanish missionaries, as captives of bandits in various parts of China. Some of them have been captives for nearly a year.—Reuter.

'BE PREPARED FOR GREATER FIGHT

Ankola Villagers Paying Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)
YELLAPUR, March 12.

In accordance with the Congress mandate, Ankola villagers are preparing to pay oc revenue dues but those villages which have had no good crops will not be able to pay up the dues for some time. A flag was hoisted on a permanent post at Hichakad the headquarters of the Ankola no tax campaign. Sjt. Anantrao Chikkodi and Karmarkar addressed the meeting at Hichakad and exhorted paying up revenue in accordance with the Congress mandate. At Ankola on 11th inst. Sjt. Karmarkar congratulating villagers on their stern discipline and their determination to fight for the country's freedom asked people to be prepared for a greater fight if nation does not win its rights in the period of the truce. Sjt. Karmakar and party left for Dharwar on Wednesday.

MADRAS RESUMES PICKETING.

MADRAS, March 11.

A large number of ladies including Mrs. M. E. Cousins and those recently released from jails picketed foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazaar and China Bazaar this afternoon. Some were given seats by the shopkeepers while others stood in front of the shops spinning on takli.

Several thousands attended a public meeting this evening at Tilak Ghat at which Mr. T. Prakasam spoke on the present political situation welcoming the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.—A.P.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.
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3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS

WORKERS AND SWARAJ

The Committee of Action for Independence has issued the following statement over the signature of its Secretary, Mr. Sunder Kabadi:—

The Congress leaders have made truce with the Government. They say that they have made truce because the Government has agreed to grant Responsible Government. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came to Bombay to explain how Swaraj is in sight. In a few days Mahatma Gandhi himself will come to do the same thing.

But what is this Swaraj? What are the workers and peasants going to win for their uncountable deeds for sacrifices, sufferings and heroism—deeds committed enthusiastically at the call of the Congress?

WHO WILL GET POWER.

It is said that the Government of the country will be largely handed over to the Indians? But who are these Indians? The princes, landlords and capitalists. That is, the people who oppress and exploit the Indian workers and peasants just as much as the foreign capitalists. When these people will get more power they will exploit the masses more. This Swaraj the Congress has won. The Congress leaders do not explain how the conditions of the workers and peasants will be any better, when the rich people of India will have the chance to be richer.

The Congress leaders are very annoyed with those who defend the interests of the workers. At the Azad Maidan meeting on Sunday last Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked the workers not to fight the Indian capitalists but to help the Congress to place these in power. Still, he maintained that the Congress stands for the workers and peasants! Can the workers still believe it?

In their anxiety to get Swaraj for the rich men the Congress leaders have altogether disregarded the demands of the workers and peasants who cheerfully suffered great hardships at the call of the Congress. The demands for the redress of the most burning grievances of the workers and peasants have been repeatedly placed before the Congress. They have received no attention, while the Congress leaders have fully supported the demands of the Indian capitalists. The boycott movement has greatly helped the Bombay millowners, but the Congress leaders would not allow the workers to fight for a few pice of more wages!

TREAT PRINCES LIGHTLY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also told that the Congress is not prepared to harm the Princes and landlords. So, under Swaraj these parasites will thrive side by side with the Indian capitalists. The Congress justifies this policy on the plea that foreign exploitation must be first removed. But the Swaraj the Congress has won is not going to put an end to foreign exploitation, as far as the masses are concerned. The British capitalists make an annual profit of about 250 crores of rupees through India. To pay this huge bill is the "obligation" of India. Who discharge this obligation actually? The workers and peasants who produce goods with which the payment is made. The average burden per head of toiler is 40 to 50 rupees a year. Under "Swaraj" this burden will not be relieved. Mahatma Gandhi has guaranteed that every pice of this "obligation" shall be discharged by the Indian people. That is, the Indian workers and peasants will continue to be exploited by the foreign capitalists under "Swaraj" which will satisfy the ambition of the Indian landlords and capitalists.

WORKERS MUST FIGHT THEIR BATTLE.

The workers have no reason to be discouraged. They now know that the Congress does not stand for them. They must help themselves. They must continue the struggle against foreign as well as against Indian exploiters at the same time under the leadership of their own party—the party of the workers and peasants of India. Under the Red Flag of that party all the oppressed and exploited must be united in the struggle for freedom. They must unite with the peasantry and all the other oppressed to continue the fight with the object of conquering Swaraj for the masses.

FRENCH BANKING GROUP SUSPENDS PAYMENT

LONDON, March 11.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that a Banking group consisting of three separate concerns suspended paymen to-day. The group financed the French airmail to "West Africa and South America. It is generally understood that closure is only temporary. The assets apparently exceed liabilities. There were no incidents outside the branches of the banks which are spread throughout France.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES DESERVE INDIA'S DISTRUST

Dr. Sapru On Baldwin's Back-Sliding.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, interviewed said that it was difficult for him to say how far the news about the decision of Conservatives to keep out of the Round Table Conference represents an organised revolt against Mr. Baldwin and how far it really reflects the considered opinion of the saner sections of Conservatives. It is somewhat curious, while now Congressmen are inclined to co-operate that British Conservatives should now threaten to non-co-operate with the Round Table Conference.

EVEN MODERATES WILL REBEL.

If Lord Brentford expressed the mind of Conservatives when he says that all that Conservatives intend to give India is Provincial Home Rule and no responsibility at the Centre, then the idea of All-India Federation must be deemed to be repudiated by Conservatives, for the Princes have repeatedly declared that they will not federate with an actocratic government of India and British India itself will not care for such federation. Lord Brentford and Conservatives will then have to search in vain for even most moderate men in India who will be prepared to look at a scheme of Provincial Home Rule only. If it should turn out that the saner elements of Conservatives led by Mr. Baldwin have abjectly surrendered to Lord Fothermere, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Winston Churchill, then I shall feel justified in saying that by adopting this diehard attitude, Conservative's have justified India's distrust and that they are out to wreck all chances of peaceful solution of the Indian problem.

R. T. C. WORK TO GO ON.

Perhaps the position may be cleared up by the impending debate in the House of Commons and it may then appear that it is one of those attempts which are periodically made against Mr. Baldwin by rebels in his own Party, but whatever be the attitude of the Conservatives, I think very strongly that the work of the Round Table Conference must go on and we must seek the maximum amount of agreement among British Indians, Indian States and those British parties which are ready to co-operate. It would be a misfortune if for English Party reasons, the work of the Round Table Conference were interrupted. Lastly, I think that if, as a result of the Conservative attitude, India should become a Party question in England, it would cause no regret in India, howsoever much orthodox British opinion might regret it. I hope that those in England who have been denouncing non-co-operation, will not follow the ways of non-co-operators when India is prepared to co-operate.—A. P.

MAHATMA DID THE RIGHT THING.

Pandit Misra Supports Truce

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 11.

Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, ex-M. L. A., and Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee who arrived here to-day after his release from the Buldana Jail was accorded a warm reception. The Pandit and sixtythree satyagrahi prisoners who were released this morning from Jubbulpore Central Jail were taken in a huge procession which terminated in a public meeting at which Seth Govind Das presided.

The Pandit addressing the meeting referred to reported dissatisfaction among the youths with Irwin-Gandhi agreemen and appealed to them to exercise patience. He added they had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by the compromise, and therefore he wholeheartedly supported it. In this connection, he referred to the failure of Gandhiji to accep. Lord Readin's offer of the Round Table Conference in 1921, which action of the Mahatma was characterised by the late Mr. C. R. Das as bungling and mismanagement. The Pandit declared Mahatma Gandhi had therefore, done the right thing in accepting the compromise and he assured the Mahatma that the provincial Congress Committee would do everything in their power to ratify the agreement at the Karachi Congress.

DOWNRIGHT TREACHERY.

As for the result of the Conference, his hopes had received a rude shock by the reported declaration of the Conservative Party to boycott further stages of the Conference. He characterised this as downright treachery, especially because the Conservatives' announcement was made after Irwin-Gandhi agreement was signed. If unfortunately the compromise failed, he was sure that the experience gained by them in the last campaign would no doubt help them to fight to a successful finish. In conclusion, he assured the Government that as far as the Provincial Congress Committee was concerned, no stone would be left unturned to give full effect to the letter and spirit of the compromise. He however declared that if the C. P. Government acted niggardly in the matter of releasing prisoners like Durgashanker Mehta and others the responsibility of non-compliance of terms on the part of the Congress would be theirs.—A. P.

ABIDE BY TRUCE

ANEY'S APPEAL TO BOTH SIDES

(From Our Correspondent)
YEOTMAL, Mar. 11.

Sjt. Aney returned here yesterday from Delhi. On his way back he delivered lectures at Akola, Wardha and Wun. Yesterday night after welcoming some of C. class prisoners released from the local jail he spoke on the Gandhi-Irwin agreement giving the history how the agreement was arrived at and explaining the conditions and implications therein. He exhorted the people to strictly abide by the terms of the truce and at the same time appealed to the local Government and officers to carry out the conditions of the truce in the friendly spirit in which the agreement has been reached and to maintain a peaceful atmosphere by showing a sympathetic attitude even in their ordinary work such as collection of land revenue and giving remission and suspension and in forest administration. Ten satyagrahis from Yeotmal district were released from Akola jail on Tuesday and they arrived here this morning and were given hearty reception.

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SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the report of the debate in the Bombay Council about the supersession of the Surat Municipality and I beg to lay my views on the question before the public in order to enable the public to judge properly on the merits of this act of the Government.

The public is requested to judge whether there is any the least justification on the part of the Governenmt in suspending the Municipality for one year and thereby punishing the citizens of Surat by depriving them of their right of local self-government. The majority of the councillors lost their confidence in the President owing to his conduct as President and believed that the interests of the city sucered at his hands. The Municipality passed a resolution to that etect. The President contended that as the resolution was not passed by a three-fourth majority, he could not be compelled to resign. The majority contended that if the President was technically not bound to resign, they were also technically entitled under the Municipal Act, to pass adjournment motions and the President could not force them to co-operate with him and work under him when they had lost confidence in him. The President of the Municipality being the executive head, was bound to carry on the administration of the Municipality.

Under the circumstances, either he ought to have managed to carry on the work by inducing some members so as to form even a bare majority or if he was unable to do so, he ought to have resigned. The Municipal Administration has to be carried on by the majority and not by the President alone. The President can act with and not against the majority. But the President relying upon his great personal influence with high Government officials, wanted to treat the majority, which passed the resolution, with contempt. In this controversy more than three months passed. Nothing serious had happened in the meantime. The Standing Committee and all other committees were working, and the term of the Corporation was nearly over. Only about a month was left, then there would have been a new corporation and the deadlock would have ended by itself. Instead of holding general electionhs which were due or ordering a dissolution, the Government goes to the extent of passing a sentence of supersession. Where was such serious misconduct on the part of the Municipality to justify such sentence upon a big and important Municipality in the Presidency? It is quite apparant that the Government has taken the side of the President as against the members and passed an order of suspension for merely adjoining a few ordinary agendas for 3 months owing to the disptue with the President . But important question is whether the Government is justified in punishing the citizens for no fault of theirs, even if we take it for granted that the councillors were in the wrong. If the Government can suspend municipalities for such trifling causes then where was the necessity for changing the Municipal Act granting the power of dissolution to the Government in addition to the original power of suspension. If the councillors do not do their duty properly, then the City should be given the opportunity for making fresh elections. But in this instance, is is quite apparent that the Government has acted in the way desired by the President regardless of the merits or demerits of the causes that led to the situation.

As to the preparation of the election rolls, the Municipal Act distinctly provides if the new rolls, are not duly published in time, election can be made according to the rolls published last year. Because rolls are a year old that cannot be said to a sufficient ground for extending the period of a municipality, on the ground that it is depriving electors of their right to elect. Municipal elections have been held in the past according to the old rolls when new rolls were not ready. But the President of this Municipality was, since the beginning of his dispute with the majority, preparing his ground for making out a case either for suspension or extension as need be. He was particularly anxious to see that new general elections were not held on the expiry of the term. His move was, that if the members opposed to him, resigned their seats, he wanted an extension on the ground that new rolls were not ready. If they did not resign then also he wanted to impress upon the authorities that new elections were not possible, on the same ground of the non-preparation of the rolls, and so there was necessity for suspension or dissolution. With this object in view, the President moved the Commissioner and Government for some new election rules and ultimately obtained Commissioner's sanction for these rules without consulting the Municipality. At last the President has succeeded in this matter—as he is the Government's man; But dispassionably condirered, there is absolutely nothing to justify the Government's order of supersession; and in fairness to the city, the Government should hold elections as soon as possible—Yours etc.

Surat, 5-3-31

EVOLUTION OF THE FEDERAL IDEAL.

—:o:—

What Sir Henry Cotton Said In 1904.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"It was the dream of John Bright that India would fulfil her ultimate destinies by the process of evolution, out of which she would emerge, not through force or violence as an independent state, or torn from the Mother country or abandoned to England's enemies, but as a federated portion of the dominion of the great British Empire."

"The ideal of an Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the aegis of Great Britain. That is a forecast of a future, dim and distant though it be, the gradual realisation of which, it is the privilege of Government to regulate and the aim and hope and aspiration of the Indian people to attain. This is our ideal of India's future. The process of reconstruction should be always before our eyes. Changes may and should be gradual, but they must come and we should prepare ourselves for their realisation."

To these two extracts from the presidential address of the late Sir Henry Cotton, who presided at the 1904 session of the Indian National Congress, may be traced the origin of what Swaraj was like in the imagination of Indian patriots. From that time at any rate, the idea of a one and indivisible India, a federal India, was present to the mind of the following of the National Congress and members of the present generation need not therefore get surprised because the Maharaja of Baroda observed at the last plenary session of the Conference that for himself the idea of a federation was present for very many years and it had impressed him as presenting the only feasible means of securing the unity of India.

In later years, what Indian nationalism has been demanding was expressed in the words Self-government, Home Rule, Swaraj, Dominion Status, but nowhere was a definite demand in favour of a federal scheme was made. The idea, however, was set out, though somewhat vaguely in the Montagu-Chelmsford report in the following words:—

"Our conception of the eventual future of India is a sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or prvincial interests, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified in area according to the character and economic interests of their people. Over this congeries of States would preside a central Government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them; dealing with matters, both internal and external of common interest to the whole of India; acting as arbiter in inter-State relations and representing the interests of all India, on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire. In this picture, there is a place also for the Native States. It is possible that they too will wish to be associated for certain purposes with the organisation of British India in such a way as to dedicate their peculiar qualities to the common service, without loss of individuality."

Nobody knew on the eve of the Round Table Conference what the Indian States were going to do, particularly because both the Simon Commission and the India Government's despatch pointed to the Federal ideal only as distant. But to those who are trained to read political events in an intelligent, logical and connected way, the intentions of the Labour Cabinet in asking Sir John Simon to present a report in the light of the findings of the Butler Committee were not a mystery. And there is now the open acceptance of it as a live, practical, political fact. In the words of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald "His Majesty's Government have taken note of the fact that the deliberations of the Conference have proceeded on the basis, accepted by all the parties that the Central Government should be a federation of all India, embracing both the Indian States and British India, in a bicameral legislature."—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

STUDY OF ARABIC.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you can kindly accommodate the following few lines in your esteemed journal:—

"Subhau Allah—Holy is Allah" —Bismillah—In the name of Allah (God) Alhamdolillah—Praise be to God—Allaho-Akbar—Allah (God) is Great". These common expressions are in our daily use but still it is pity that most of us have got very queer notions regarding them. It was once published in your paper that some Hindus are even afraid to utter them thinking that they may be converted to Islam. The Muslims themselves most of them do not properly understand the expressions. While saluting even for one person we say "As-Salamo-Alaekum—Peace be on you all" which is incorrect and it should be "As-Salamo-Alaek—Peace be on you or thee (one only). In no case, either for respect or anything else the plural should be used in Arabic. Besides to call the Muslims as Muhammadans becomes an allegation which should be discouraged. Recently S. J. Khan, Pathan (Deputy) Utran, Via Surat has found out a very ingenious method of teaching Arabic language through correspondence by post. There are only thirty lessons and they are taught free of charge or any obligation. One need know only a little of Urdu language. After completing the lessons one would be in a position to read and write Arabic and to understand Quoran e-sharif.—Yours, etc.,

S. Z. K.

All-India Salaried Employees' Convention

—:o:—

The second session of the All-India Salaried Employees' Convention will be held in Madras during the Easter Week. The definite dates of the session will be notified later on. The Reception Committee at Madras are making all the necessary arrangements for the reception of delegates and their accommodation, the particulars of which may be had from the Secretary of the Committee at No. 3/13, Vaniar Street, George Town, Madras.

Resolutions which the employees and their organisations in India, Burma and Ceylon are to place before the session, are to be forwarded at an early date to the office of the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation, No. 5, Pollock Street, Calcutta. The questions of unemployment and worknig hours are engaging serious attention of the Executive Committee which met at Calcutta on the 1st March.

BLOOD-PRESSURE and HEART-DISEASES
Best Treatment (Patients Treated Sympathetically) Best Results

Mrs. Dhanbaiji Sorabji Rana, Karani Mansion, Plot No. 780, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, writes:—I am pleased to write for the benefit of the suffering humanity an account of my last serious illness through which I was safely piloted by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath, to whom I really owe this the second span of life granted to me. I was subject to high blood pressure for which I took regular treatment of Eminent Physicians for a considerable time, but am sorry to say with no improvement in my condition, which grew worse and my heart was secondarily involved with Angina-Pectoris giving me the most excruciating pain in my chest. I was feeling now extremely weak, had fever daily and felt intuitively my end was coming as no amount of care, diligence and skill that the good Doctors spent on me was able to lower my blood pressure or relieve me of these terrible pains which were now coming on with increasing frequency. My people were at last told my sickness would result in either of two ways—Paralysis or Sudden Death, but recovery was out of question. This so shocked them that they were willing to do anything suggested which would save my life and accordingly on the advice of a friend, Doctor Tandon was called in to treat the case. The fever which was troubling me left me within two days and the other complaints of pain in the chest, giddiness and heavy throbbing head which were my constant companions, all began bidding me good-bye one after another. I was put on entirely different diet than what I received during the other Doctor's treatment and I myself felt the feeling of helplessness I had experienced before, giving place to strength and general feeling of well-being which increased slowly and I now feel I have rallied completely from my sick-bed, my death-bed, I may say. I am my old self again since four months now, but delayed writing this to make sure I was really free of that high blood pressure of mine and its accompanying evils. I again desire to make known to all, my object in writing this account is in no way to criticise the treatment of those two eminent consultants to whom together with my family doctor I am really indebted for the trouble they spent on me to make me well. My object is plainly to tell those suffering from such chronic and obstinate diseases that Homoeopathy is an able weapon in the hands of an expert even when other treatments fail. (Sd.) DHANBAIJI SORABJI RANA.

Mr. E. M. Patel, Sun Building, Uranwala Street, New Foras Road, Bombay, writes:—

I was a victim of high blood pressure for about 2 years and in August last my complaints became so aggravated that I was absolutely confined to my bed for 3 months. And to my misfortune in spite of the best treatment from several leading physicians, most serious complications of dozing, raving and repeated attacks of Bombay Fever developed. The heart became weak, the kidneys were affected and there was no flesh left in my body. Finding my condition getting hopeless, my people got alarmed and immediately sent for Dr. D. D. S. Tandon as a last resort.

I am now glad to say that, to the great surprise of my people and my friends, my condition began to improve nicely under his treatment and in 2 months' time all my complaints entirely disappeared, so that I now find myself quite fit and thank Dr. Tandon for saving my life from such a desperate condition. I have decided to continue the treatment for a few months more as advised by Dr. Tandon in order that the cure of my blood pressure may be complete.

(Sd.) E. M. PATEL.

A Leading Parsee Solicitor, Hornby Road, Bombay, writes, (Address on application)—For about a year now I had a sudden attack of Nervous Complaints connected with trouble in the heart region coupled with Dyspepsia and Flatulence. I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and remained under his treatment for about three weeks. I am pleased to say that my nervous complaints have all disappeared and though I am told that a complete cure would take about a couple of months I feel very much better now and am in a position to take the full quantity of food which before I dreaded to take, without experiencing any discomfort. (Sd.—)

Mr. J. H. Contractor 259, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay, writes:—"My sister aged 24 years was suffering from heart disease accompanied with violent palpitation and pain in the left arm. I kept her under the treatment of good many English doctors of Bombay, but unfortunately to no avail. Being suggested by a friend I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, whose treatment has acted upon her like anything, and within a month and a half she has improved to a great extent in her health, also. Her pain of the arm has entirely left her and the palpitation has remarkably decreased. I am still continuing the treatment of Dr. Tandon and recommend his system of medicine to other unfortunate sufferers of heart disease." (Sd.) H. J. CONTRACTOR

A respectable Bohra Gentleman, from Pearl Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay, writes:—(Full name on application)—"I was suffering from pain in the heart for about 12 months along with frequent suffocation and oppression in the chest. Luckily, having seen certain cures of complicated diseases in papers made by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon I also consulted him and I am glad to say his treatment showed miraculous improvement in a short time and completely cured me within three months. I recommend Dr. Tandon's treatment to all suffering from heart disease." (Sd.)

Mr. H. M. Rustom, of Messrs. Shah & Co., Provisions and General Stores, Sitaram Building, Bombay, writes:—To whom it may concern. I am more than delighted to inform the public that I was treated by Dr. Tandon of Chaupatty for heart trouble and was completely cured in one month's treatment. Before the treatment I could not climb up even one flight of stairs and after Dr. Tandon's Homoeopathic remedies I am completely cured and can climb up a five storied building with the greatest ease and without the slightest exhaustion. I strongly advise those suffering from loss of breath to try Dr. Tandon's treatment for just one month and they will be surprised at the marvellous change in their entire system. (Sd.) R. M. RUSTOM.

Seth Abdulla Suleman, Kambekar St., House No. 310, P. O. 2, Bombay, writes:—I had been greatly suffering from something wrong in the heart for about six or seven years. Many doctors, whom I consulted, told me that I had Heart Disease which frightened me very much. I tried various prescriptions but without any good to me. The disease went on aggravating giving me only temporary relief from time to time. One day by the grace of God, I found one handbill of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and hurried to consult him. He also diagnosed that I was suffering from Heart Disease. I kept myself under his treatment for about 4 months which has made me all right in every way. I do not feel now any sign of those complaints which I used to have. I am, therefore, much grateful to Dr. Tandon for the pains with which he has treated me so successfully. (Sd.) ABDULLA SULEMAN.

Seth Anand Chand, Sipani, Jute Broker, Shama Bai Lane, Calcutta, writes:—I suffered very badly from heart disease for about four years and had tried several eminent Doctors and Kavirajas of Calcutta, and also went for a change of climate to Simla but to no good. I had absolutely despaired of my recovery. My younger brother spoke to me very highly about Dr. D. D. S. Tandon of Lucknow, who was then staying in Garden Kothi of Rai Bahadur Badri Dass, Jeweller of Calcutta. I consulted Dr. Tandon and kept myself under his treatment who has almost completely cured me. I recommend his treatment to all my fellow citizens. (Sd.) ANAND CHAND.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Chowpatty Seaface, Bombay.

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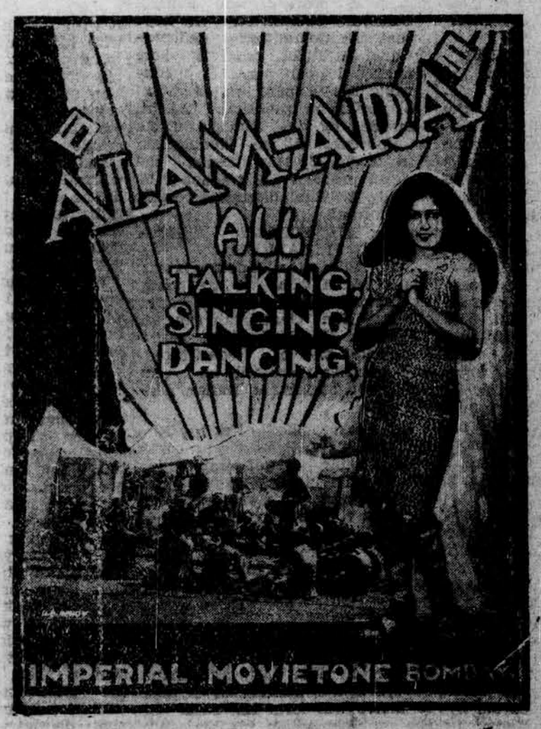

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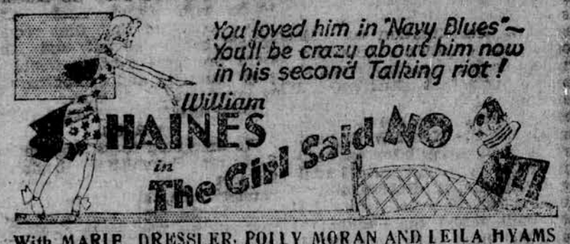

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931.

STAGE-MANAGING ALL-PARTY SHOW OF INDIA.

BALDWIN EXPLAINS AWAY BACK-SLIDING

Leaders Jubilant Over Congress Response

DELHI AGREEMENT, "NEITHER VICTORY NOR SURRENDER."

Premier Enthusiastic About Gandhiji's Participation.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER'S THREAT TO "DIE-HARDS."

(Continued from page 9.)

exaggerated in India's own interest, which is that she should maintain the position of confidence she enjoys. The safeguards referred to by the Federal Structure Committee including the powers of the Governor-General in relation to the currency legislation are essential and cannot be abated if we are to set up a new constitution with success. I may add that here I am specifically referring to the considered view of Government which indeed is well known.

The passages of that report are familiar to members of the House. Not only was the gloomy financial prospect somewhat relieved by the discontinuance of the Civil Disobedience movement, but the Indian credit in London was notably improved. The five and half per-cent loan which in the recent slump had been at a discount of three per cent is now only at a fractional discount. And I think I am not overstating the case—I shall no doubt receive co-operation of members of experience in these matters—when I say that one of the effects of the White Paper has been notably to improve the credit of India in the City of London.

I have spoken of the credit and now I come to another result of this White Paper, and that is the question of trade. It is too early for me to give any positive figures in this connection, for none exist. Speaking on the information officially supplied, I would go no further than to say that an improved tone is noticeable. Everyone is glad that a settlement has been effected, and that the tone generally in trade circles is better.

But if I were asked for un-official views about this, I would like to give one published on the day when conversations came to conclusion. "Leaders of the cotton industry declared to me to-day that it was the best news they had received for a long time, and that it would pave the way for the revival of trade with the great market in India". That was the view of the trade correspondent of the "Morning Post" on the day that the news was published. Here is another quotation during the course of conversations. "Bombay buying orders supplied the chief stimulus". That was in the "Daily Mail". There are many of the same kind. There is the opinion of "Daily Telegraph". I could quote many. I will take "The Times" of this morning in which the City Editor writes: "Since the successful conclusion of the Delhi conversations, they have had evidence"—that is the correspondents in India—"of a considerable revival of business as shown by the numerous telegrams they have received".

"MERCHANTS HAVE SIGH OF RELIEF."

Without attempting to paint the picture too brightly it must be a source of great gratification to every one that the conclusion of conversations has been marked by improvement in those trade relations. And it is not merely a question of overseas trade. We have to think of the position of Indian merchants themselves, who have been very hard pressed by the civil disobedience movement and many of whom have been forced into financial disaster. Not only Indian merchants but European traders in India have welcomed this settlement with a great sigh of relief. On the trade side it represent to them a very definite improvement indeed.

Next to trade I should catalogue as one of the beneficient results of this settlement the improvement in world opinion of British policy.

GOODWILL OF WORLD OPINION.

I am not suggesting that we should be overmindful of the opinion of other countries; but it is obvious that the goodwill of the world is a substantial asset to this country whether in foreign affairs or matters of armament or in trade or in any other matters; and we should seek, as far as is possible consistently with the right policy, the goodwill of other nations. I will give two quotations in this connection "The Times" correspondent in New York on the day that the settlement was announced wrote the news of the agreement between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi has been received in the United States with a chorus of applause."

TWO PICTURES.

After reading the telegram received by Britain from the New Zealand Government, expressing its joy at the conclusion of the agreement Mr. Benn proceeded:

"I think therefore we are entitled to say that this achievement has not only been well received in the world but has done something to improve the relations among nations of the British Commonwealth. We have the two pictures. Before the agreement public opinion sore and hopeless, jails full, discontent rife, rising, credit falling, the world critical and trade declining the picture to-day is content and trust growing, money saved, credit improved, trade hopeful and the world friendly.

A QUESTION TO CRITICS.

If there are critics of this agreement one is entitled to ask this question of them do you want the agreement or not? If anyone gets up and denounces either Government for permitting the Viceroy to receive Mahatma Gandhi or denounces the conversations in general, then a fair question to ask him is 'Do you want to put us back into the position we occcupied a fortnight ago?' You cannot have it both ways. You either must take the conversations with their beneficial results, or you must declare that the conversations should not have taken place in which case you must say that you wish the situation in India to be what it was three weeks ago.

We may say that when these conversations were complete and this White Paper was issued, we had won our third battle for trust and co-operation. But that, after all, is in a sense a negative achievement. It gives us public peace and quiet. But there is a positive side, and a much more important positive side in this white paper.

"CONGRESS WILL JOIN IN R. T. C. ON BASIS OF ST. JAMES FINDINGS."

The Congress will join in the Round Table Conference and it will join on the basis of the St. James findings, agreements or provisional understandings . or whatever you like to call them. That is clearly stated in paragraph two of the White Paper.

You stated, Sir, at the beginning of this debate that it would be quite out of order if I were to range over the whole field of future legislation. First, let me say a word about the agenda of the Conference. It was stated in paragraph two of the White Paper that three outlines of the Constitution were sketched, namely Federation, Responsibility to be granted at the Centre and Safeguards of Interests.

POSITION OF MINORITIES.

I should like, in relation to the last question which includes defence, external affairs and the position of minorities and the financial credit of India, to make one brief comment. First as to the position of Minorities. I would like to lay stress upon the authoritative declaration which was made by the Prime Minister as Chairman of Conference on behalf of Government at the concluding meeting of the Conference. He said that there must be 'such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights'. He went on to say that it would be the duty of the Government 'to insert provisions guaranteeing to the various minorities, in addition to political representation, that differences of religion, race, sect or caste shall not themselves constitute civic disabilities.'

He further added that the Government were anxious that the new Constitution should start with goodwill and confidence of all communities concerned". There is therefore no ground whatever for apprehension. Government have approached or will pursue the question of the Indian Constitution with impartiality towards any group or community or race. That being so, it will endeavour by co-operation here and in India to promote the spirit of goodwill in which alone we can hope to make advance.

PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

What is required now is that I should make some statement about the practical programme which we hope to pursue. It is the earnest desire of His Majesti's Government to continue, with the least possible interruption, the constitutional discussions of the Round Table Conference and in considering what steps should now be taken they have had to be guided by what is practicable here and by what is most convenient for the Indian side of the Conference. They have given very careful consideration to a plan by which a Parliamentary Delegation should go to India forthwith and reconstitute there the Round Table Conference which sat at St. James, Palace with the addition of representatives of the Congress. The obvious advantages of this plan were outweighed by the important practical considerations. Here, the exigencies of the Parliamentary situation made it difficult to secure an adequate parliamentary delegation. In India, on the other hand, there is much preliminary work to be done"—here there were Conservative cries: "But are you doing anything," whereupon Mr. Benn said: "I beg the right Hon. Gentlemen not to believe it is not in hand" and Sir Austen Chamberlain interpollated: "I hope it is."

After this Mr. Benn continued: "As was indicated by the Prime Minister in his announcement which Indians themselves must undertake. In particular the issue is still left open by the Minorities Sub-Committee."

Continuing, Mr. Benn said:—"We regard this work in India as of great importance, and we desire not to prejudice it. Moreover the activities which the Round Table Conference pursued must, in the case of most of the Committees, awaits results of expert investigations which the Conference itself has recommended. Subject to what I have just said, His Majesty's Government will seek the co-operation of the leaders of the other parties in re-establishing contact with the Indian side of Conference in the most convenient form at the earliest practicable date. There need in particular be no great delay in bringing the problems which have been entrusted to the Federal Relations Committee under further discussion.

Accordingly as soon as the Indian delegates, among whom I include representatives of the Congress, are prepared to resume discussions we propose to invite them to come to London to resume the work of the Federal Structure Committee. We hope that the Committee's deliberations will make progress here during the summer and meanwhile the expert investigation of particular problems recommended by the Round Table Conference will be undertaken in India. By this means the whole problem will we hope be ready for final discussion early in autumn.

EARL WINTERTON'S INTERPELLATIONS.

Earl Winterton Interpollated: "Apart from what we are going to discuss it this afternoon could the Rt. Hon. Gentleman say in what way this Federal Structure Committee will be constituted, and whether there will be an adherence of further Indian personnel'

Mr. Benn replied:—Yes the Noble Lord did not hear probably what I said: I will supply him with a written copy of this part of my speech the moment I sit down, and then he can make his comment when he makes his speech. Therefore we are to meet again at the Round Table Conference. I would remind the Committee of these words used in connection with this Conference by the Viceroy in his address to the Indian Legislature on July 9, 1930: "Any agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of the proposal which his Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament." The Round Table Conference method is vindicated. The work it has done is preserved. Its deliberations are to continue with all the authority that comes from full representation of all interests in Britain and India alike.

REAL HOPE OF PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING.

In his concluding speech at St. James Palace the Prime Minister had said: "One of secrets of our success thus far, in fact I am not at all sure it is not the main secret, is the personal contact we have been able to establish. Let us get down to facts face to face. Let us sit round a table. Let each of us state our claims, state our hopes, state our fears, state our expectations. Let each of us be candid one to another and face to face, there is an enormously better chance of an understanding and agreement than under any other circumstances. I wish to continue that condition. That is the spirit in which we will advance. If anything were needed to prove the necessity for direct contact it has been the misunderstandings of the last two days, two whispering gallaries separated by an ocean. If we can come face to face with our Indian friends, if we can discuss freely our doubts and difficulties, if mischief-makers will be silent and men will cease to sow tares then there is a real hope of peace and understanding.

A TEST OF HONOUR AND CAPACITY.

—:o:—

Premier On Indian Problem.

LONDON, Mar. 13

Mr. MacDonald said that he rose to say a few words more by way of summarising the situation. "But there is one question I would like to reply to and that is the last question Earl Winterton put regarding the situation on the North-West Frontier. The Government is still awaiting complete reports upon that situation. If the Honourable Members have not heard a great deal about the situation on the North-West Frontier, it has largely been on account of the very successful handling of the Indian Government of the situation. The road which has been built across the Padura (?) Plain has been built with hardly even a paragraph in our newspapers. It is a tremendous triumph of successful handling.

MR. CHURCHILL SNUBBED.

I am not going to accuse—using the phrase of the Right Honourable Gentleman—any party of being wholly united this afternoon; but I am going to claim that the great majority of all parties are united in standing by the work the spirit and methods of the Round Table Conference. I say the great majority of all parties stand by them. If Mr. Churhill disputes that, he must not dispute it with me; he must dispute it with his own leader. We are carrying on through the Round Table Conference and its continuation of the work that has been begun before the last Government took office, and before this Government took office. We cannot stand by at the present moment, with all change that is going on in the East, more particularly in India, and say that what we have said up to now, is the last thing that we intend to say.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

We are bound to take an evolving situation in time, so that, that situation may not be a revolutionary situation, but may be confined within the channels of evolutionary changes. We co-operated, whilst we were in Opposition; we co-operated with the Government that then existed in trying to keep this problem of devising a constitution for India outside party politics. Since we came into office, we have done everything we can to maintain the same policy, and as long as we are in office and this work is in our hands, we shall do everything, we possibly can, to maintain that co-operation. It is perfectly true that the Government is responsible and co-operation which takes place is the co-operation of independent advising bodies. When the decision is taken, it will be primarily the Government's decision and will be subject to criticism. We shall do everything we can to maintain the machinery which enables us to exchange views and be benefitted by the advice given from various ends and we hope that co-operation will be as creative and effective, as it was during the sittings of the Round Table Conference.

MR. BALDWIN HOOKED IN'

The Leader of the Opposition said something about "filling in the picture" and that that should be the work of the Government. May I remind him, that very fortunately in that work, the Opposition has already co-operated. We began to fill in the picture at the Round Table Conference. We did not fill in the details, but planned the general aspect of the picture. We laid down conditions—Federal Structure, Responsibility at the Centre, Safeguards of various kinds, Princes coming in, all communities in India being safeguarded by constitutional provisions—that has been done. What is the use o talking about the Round Table Conference having produced nothing? The Conference has been more successful in laying down the preliminary conditions which must be observed. The Right Honourable Gentleman seems to imagine that he can come to his conclusions regarding details before he has made up his mind about the general aspects of the picture. That work is going on now. It is going on in India and here.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The first thing, that has to be done after preliminary explorations have been finished, is to get the Federal Structure Committee together again. Before the Round Table Conference dispersed I saw Indian leaders, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, and they impressed on me the very great advantage that would come, if without any delay at all, it were possible for the Government to arrange that representatives should go to India to keep up personal touch with them. They were never promised that that request should be carried out, and they were promised that it would be very carefully and sympathetically considered. It was.

CO-OPERATION OF THE CONGRESS.

We are going to get the Federal Structure Committee beginning its work here, as quickly as we possibly can, and invitation has gone to the Government of India through the Viceroy to do its best to arrange an early meeting of that Committee. That Committee's report indicates big points that have to be discussed together. We hope that when they come—I cannot say that we have been officially told but the hope is so strong that it almost goes beyond the frontiers of hope that Congress representatives, Gandhiji himself for instance, will be here. I hope that is so. With that added element, we shall meet our old friends, men to whom we owe so much, in that Round Table Conference Princes, Hindus, Moslems, Representatives of Labour who were not at the Round Table Conference, representatives of Depressed Classes I hope representatives not only of the Government but representatives of parties with the same globular representation enlarged by representatives of the Congress, the Federal Structure Committee will pursue its work to a successful conclusion.

ASSURANCE TO INDIA.

We are placing now a test upon the honour of this country and not only upon the honour of this country but upon the capacity of this country to face a very difficult political situation a political situation probably more difficult than any Government has had to face before. That is all a new order of things. It grows. I should have liked to hear my Right Honourable friend to give the wording of the resolutions which he accepted at the Imperial Conference of 1926. Everyone knows that verbal statements of a logical kind in all constitutions have to be taken as imperfect expressions of living interests. The Right Honourable Gentleman in his speech referred to the organic nature of our Empire. This is the only way in which we can face our problem, in that scientific frame of mind and that is how we are facing the Indian problem now. I hope that the assurance may go to India without a peradventure a doubt or reservation that the opening part of the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman that he is where he was when the Round Table Conference finished still holds good.—

MR. ISAAC FOOT ON DELHI AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March, 12.

Mr. Issac Foot, Liberal Member of the Round Table Conference expressed during the India debate gratitude to Mr. Baldwin for his speech which would strengthen his hold upon the opinion in this country. He regretted it had not been found possible to continue the Conference in India. He did not agree with Mr. Churchill that the Statutory Commission was the sole foundation for three-party action in the House. The unity of all parties was an accepted tradition long before the Statutory Commission was appointed. It was mischievous to seek to draw distinction between the work of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Round Table Conference. The one was direct consequence of other. There were two criticisms made of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. One which was being made in order to damn and invalidate the agreement was the suggestion that arising out of this settlement, the great Moslem population had been ignored. He quoted the statement of Lord Brentford that the Moslems of India regarded Gandhiji as so much dirt. Any one who read the report of the Round Table Conference could not fail to realise that the demand for self-Government in India came not from the Hindus alone but just as strongly from the Moslem representatives. In fact, Mr. Jinnah told the Conference that the Moslems had not joined non-co-operation campaign. But, if we did not give them self-Government, the danger was that those who had kept outside that campaign, would join it, if we refused to grant them what they believed to be just. It was essential in any settlement to be arrived at to give the great Moslem population the safeguards they asked for. Safeguards given in the first instance by the Minto-Morley would probably have to be continued.

The most dangerous game was being played now by some who, in order to attack this agreement, were suggesting that it was the intention of the Government to leave the Moslem population unprotected. Another suggestion was that Gandhiji only represented a small oligarchy and left the great masses untouched. Urging restraint in speaking on Indian questions, he quoted some of the remarks about Gandhiji in speeches and papers in this country, remarks, which were greeted with cries of "Damnable" "Shame" from the Labour Benches, and he declared that example in language had been set on this matter by Gandhiji and those in India. He concluded by warning the House that great difficulties were ahead and of the great burdens which neither India nor this country could carry alone but which both could carry in co-operation.

MAYOR CADOGAN.

Mayor Gadogan, member of the Simon Commission said he thought that every member would agree that the atmosphere created by Messrs. Baldwin's and Benn's speeches was one which was very favourable to Indian people. They did not know what Kuid Pro Kue was given to Gandhiji and it might be that too dear a price was paid for temporary alleviation of our difficulties.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sir Robert Hamilton, (Liberal representative at the Round Table Conference) said that Mr. Baldwin's declaration would be welcomed with relief after consternation caused in India during the past forty-eight hours. "We are engaged in a long and difficult task and the greatest disservice to mutual interests of Britain and India would be the mischievous sowing of dragon's teeth of disruption and disunion.

SALE OF EMPORE TO GANDHIJI

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Mr Churchill's Out Burst

Mr. Churchill declared that it was ridiculous to assert that the decision not to continue the Conference in India was a mere matter of procedure. On the contrary, it was the reversal of the whole of the immediate programme on which Government and the Government of India had set their minds. The decision just announced left undecided the question, whether the Conservative Party should participate in any further Conference that might be held in London. He did not suggest that decision of that kind should be taken now. He himself, with his own hand, in the resolution moved at the Private Committee upstairs, wrote in those words "in India". Draft of it had been his own. Expectations aspirations and appetities throughout India were mounting. He read in the newspapers that Gandhiji was surrounded by wealthy men who were anticipating acquisition of resources of the Empire on cheaper terms than were ever offered to the world. It reminded him of the story of the Roman senator dining, when he heard the Pretorian Guard had put up the Empire to auction and so ran out and brought it for two-hundred sterling per soldier." That was fairly cheap, but the terms on which the Empire is being offered to this group around Gandhiji are cheaper still." "Churchill denied that he was the apostle of violent repression or brutal force. On the other hand, a mere tithe of force and punitive measure which the Socialist Government and Viceroy had vainly employed would have sufficed, if it had been the part of a firm and coherent policy of simple maintenance of law and order.

WINTERTON SUPPORTS BALDWIN.

Earl Winterton speaking during the India debate, declared that he was in complete and absolute agreement with Mr. Baldwin. He thought that Irwin-Gandhi agreement settled a very drastic struggle which did more harm in India than anything else. He however had doubts about that document, particularly where picketing was concerned. He felt, there being only a very weak defence of the police, whose discipline, loyalty and patience in circumstances of greatest stress deserved admiration and gratitude of this country. It must be from two to four years before any large change could be passed through the Parliament and become law. Our rule in India could only be maintained by loyal and devoted co-operation of the British and Indians alike and any policy not founded on facts could not succeed in India.

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